

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE GRAND LODGE
OF Ancient
Free and Accepted Masons
OF CANADA,

AT ITS

SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT THE

CITY OF LONDON, C.W., JULY 10, A.L. 5861, A.D. 1861.



ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL LODGES AND PRESERVED.

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, QUEBEC,
GRAND MASTER.

THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, HAMILTON,
GRAND SECRETARY.

HAMILTON :

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1861.

E R R A T A.

Page 162, line 22, for "the Deputy," read "the *District* Deputy."

" 170, " 23, for "John F. La Serre," read "George."

" 198, at foot, for "D.D.G.M., T.D.." read "Chairman Masonic Asylum Committee."

" 216, line 32, for "persual," read "perusal"

" 222, " 22, for "intromission," read "intromissions."

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada,
held at the City of London, on the second Wednesday,
the 10th day of July, A.L. 5861, A.D. 1861.

PRESENT.

M.W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

R. W.	" William B. Simpson,	Deputy Grand Master
" "	" F. Wolferston Thomas, D.D.G.M.,	London District
" "	" George W. Whitehead,	" Wilson "
" "	" Æmilius Irving,	" Huron "
" "	" Charles Magill,	" Hamilton "
" "	" Samuel B. Harman,	" Toronto "
" "	" A. A. Campbell,	" Pr.Edw'd "
" "	" George F. La Serre,	" Central "
" "	" A. A. Stevenson,	" Montreal "
" "	" Michael Mitchell,	" E.Towns'ps "
" "	" Samuel D. Fowler, as Grand Senior Warden	
" "	" Thomas D. Warren, Grand Junior Warden	
" "	" Rev. James A. Preston, Grand Chaplain	
" "	" Henry Groff, Grand Treasurer	
" "	" Edwin Heathfield, Grand Registrar	
" "	" Thomas Bird Harris, Grand Secretary	
V.	" William Graham, as Grand Senior Deacon	
" "	" James Seymour, Grand Junior Deacon	
" "	" Wm. G. Storm, Grand Superintendent of Works	
" "	" Thomas McCracken, Assistant Grand Secretary	

V. W. Br.A. De Grassi, Grand Director of Ceremonies	
R. " " Thompson Wilson, as Grand Sword Bearer	
V. " " Thos. Mackie, as Assist't Grand Director of Ceremonies	
" " Alfred Boultbee, Grand Organist	
" " James M. Rogerson, Assistant Grand Organist	
" " Stanislaus Blondheim, Grand Pursuivant	
" Thomas McMullen, as Grand Tyler	
" " John Davidson,	}
" " Benjamin C. Davy,	
" " Thomas Camm,	
" " C. W. Matheson,	
" " William Fitch, as	
" " John Dutton, as	

Grand Stewards

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. " " William Mercer Wilson, P.G.M.	
" " William C. Stephens, P.G.M.	
" " Aldis Bernard, P.G.M.	
R. " " Thompson Wilson, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " James Daniel, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " James Moffatt, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " John C. Franck, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " Francis Richardson, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " Kivas Tully, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " William H. Weller, P.D.D.G.M.	
" " W. M. Jamieson, P.G.Treasurer	
" " Samuel D. Fowler, P.G.S.W.	
" " David Curtis, P.G.J.D.	
V. " " William Hay, P.G. Superintendent of Works	
" " Charles Kahn, P.G. Director of Ceremonies	
" " William R. Harris, P. Ass't Grand Secretary	
" " Henry Grist, P. Ass't G. Director of Ceremonies	
" " George Masson, P.G.S.B.	
" " Henry Rowsell, P.G.S.B.	
" " Henry B. Bostwick, P.G.P.	
" " John Boyd, P.G. Steward	

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

M.W. Br.Wm. C. Stephens, United Grand Lodge of England
 " " " A. Bernard, Grand Lodge of Vermont
 " " " William M. Wilson, Grand Lodge of Illinois
 " " " " Grand Orient of St. Domingo
 R. " " Kivas Tully, Grand Lodge of Ireland
 " " " Cyril Pearl, Grand Lodge of Maine
 " " " Thomas B. Harris, Grand Lodge of Kansas

VISITING BRETHREN.

M.W. Br.Finlay M. King, Grand Master State of New York
 " " " Robert Morris, P.Grand Master, State of Kentucky

PAST MASTERS.

M.W. Br.A. Bernard	R.W. Br.Edwin Heathfield
" " David Browne	" " " James Moffatt
" " W.G.F. Downes	" " " James Daniel
R. " " Geo. F. La Serre	" " " Oliver Gable
" " " Samuel D. Fowler	" " " David Bridgford
" " " W. A. Osgood	" " " E. Phelps
" " " Geo. T. Morehouse	" " " William C. Chewett
V. " " Thomas Camm	V. " " James M. Rogerson
R. " " Wm. B. Simpson	R. " " Rev. James A. Preston
" " " Charles Magill	V. " " Thomas McCraken
" " " William Irwin	" " " H. D. Morehouse
V. " " William Fitch	V. " " Thomas Mackie
" " " Benjamin C. Davy	" " " George Forbes
M. " " William M. Wilson	" " " Charles Roe
R. " " Henry Groff	" " " H. Caldwell
" " " John C. Franck	R. " " T. D. Warren
" " " A. A. Campbell	V. " " David Curtis
" " " M. Mitchell	" " " William Hay
" " " James Wilson	" " " Christopher Burrell
R. " " F. Richardson	" " " George Masson
" " " G. Dolson	" " " Joseph B. Choate
V. " " W. R. Harris	M. " " W. C. Stephens
R. " " W. M. Jamieson	V. " " Charles Kahn

PAST MASTERS—(*continued.*)

V. W. Br. William H. Weller	R. W. Br. Thompson Wilson
" " " A. A. Stevenson	" " " F. Wolferston Thomas
" " John Harrison	" " William Graham
V. " " A. Boultbee	" " Rev. Vincent Clementi
R. " " Æmilius Irving	V. " " James Seymour
V. " " John Davidson	" " William McGhie
" " Wm. T. O'Reilly	" " William Story
R. " " Geo. W. Whitehead	" " John Boyd
" " S. B. Harman	" " Robert Blackwood
V. " " Henry Grist	" " John Dutton
" " Wesley Howell	" " D. B. Burch
" " Russel H. Read	" " John Duck
R. " " Kivas Tully	" " John A. Scoon
V. " " Henry B. Bostwick	" " Thomas Swinerton
" " Henry McPherson	" " George S. Graham
" " James Bowman	

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Chaplain invoked a blessing from the Great Architect of the universe.

The Grand Lodge was opened in *ample* form, at one o'clock, P.M.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed the following standing Committees, viz :—

ON CREDENTIALS.

Brs. A. De Grassi, James Moffatt and G. T. Morehouse.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Brs. S.D. Fowler, Geo. F. La Serre and Jas. A. Henderson.

ON CONDITION OF MASONRY.

Brs. Kivas Tully, Vincent Clementi and H. McPherson.

ON CONSTITUTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

Brs. S. B. Harman, J. C. Franck and Geo. F. La Serre.

ON WARRANTS.

Brs. A. Irving, John Boyd and James Seymour.

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

Brs. Thompson Wilson, T. Mackie and David Browne.

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Brs. Edwin Heathfield, S. D. Fowler and H. Grist.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following Representatives and Proxies of regular chartered Lodges present, and the Officers and Proxies of Lodges under Dispensation, whom they recommend to be admitted and take part in the proceedings of Grand Lodge, viz:—

Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal.

M.W. Br. A. Bernard, P.M.

No. 1. *Prevost Lodge, Dunham.*

W. Br. David Browne, P.M.

No. 2. *Niagara Lodge, Niagara.*

W. Br. W. G. F. Downes, P.M.

No. 3. *St. John's Lodge, Kingston.*

R. W. Br. George F. La Serre, P.M.

" " S. D. Fowler, P.M.

" T. Bartlett, J. W.

No. 4. *Dorchester Lodge, St. Johns.*

W. Br. W. A. Osgood, P.M.

" " Geo. T. Morehouse, P.M.

" John Pearson, J. W.

No. 5. *Sussex Lodge, Brockville.*

V. W. Br. Thomas Camm, W.M.

R. " " Wm. B. Simpson, P.M.

No. 6. *Barton Lodge, Hamilton.*

R. W. Br. Charles Magill, W.M.

" " William Irwin, P.M.

" Thomas C. Macnabb, S.W.

No. 7. *Union Lodge, Grimsby.*

W. Br. W. F. Biggar, W. M.

V. " " William Fitch, P.M.

No. 8. *Nelson Lodge, Henryville.*

W. Br. H. E. Warner, W.M.

No. 9. *Union Lodge, Napanee,*

V. W. Br. Benjamin C. Davy, W.M.

No. 10. *Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.*
 W. Br. Daniel Matthews, W.M.
 M. W. Br. William M. Wilson, P.M.
 R. " Henry Groff, P.M.
 " W. B. Ozbourne, S.W.

No. 11. *Moira Lodge, Belleville.*
 R. W. Br. Alfred A. Campbell, P.M.

No. 12. *Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.*
 R. W. Br. Michael Mitchell, (proxy.)

No. 13. *Western Light Lodge, Bolton.*
 W. Br. James Wilson, P.M.

No. 14. *True Briton's Lodge, Perth.*
 R. W. Br. F. Richardson, (proxy.)

No. 15. *St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.*
 W. Br. Andrew Henderson, W.M.
 " G. Dolson, P.M.

No. 16. *St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.*
 W. Br. William F. McMaster, W.M.
 R. " Samuel B. Harman, P.M.
 V. " William G. Storm, P.M.
 " W. R. Harris, P.M.
 R. " W. M. Jamieson, P.M.
 " John Paterson, S.W.
 " Henry S. Rowsell, J.W.
 " Henry Rowsell, P.G.S.B.

No. 17. *St. John's Lodge, Cobourg.*
 W. Br. William H. Floyd, W.M.
 R. " William H. Weller, P.M.

No. 18. *Prince Edward's Lodge, Picton.*
 W. Br. William Smeaton, W.M.

No. 19. *St. George's Lodge, Montreal.*
 R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, P.M.

No. 20. *St. John's Lodge, London.*
 W. Br. Thomas T. Irving, W.M.
 R. " James Daniel, P.M.
 " James Moffatt, P.M.
 " Edwin Heathfield, P.M.
 " John Barrry, S.W.
 " Richard Booth, J.W.

No. 21. *Zetland Lodge, Montreal.*
 R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, (proxy.)

No. 22. *King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.*
 W. Br. Oliver Gable, W.M.
 " Daniel Spry, J.W.

No. 23. *Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill.*
 W. Br. D. Bridgford, W.M.

No. 24. *St. Francis' Lodge, Smith's Falls.*
W. Br. E. Phelps, (proxy.)

No. 25. *Ionic Lodge, Toronto.*
W. Br. William C. Chewett, W.M.
R. " " Francis Richardson, P.M.
" Thomas Hodgins, S.W.

No. 26. *Ontario Lodge, Port Hope.*
W. Br. F.W. Sanders, W.M.

No. 27. *Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.*
V.W. Br. James M. Rogerson, W.M.

No. 30. *Composite Lodge, Whitby.*
W. Br. William McCabe, W.M.

No. 38. *Trent Lodge, Trenton.*
R.W. Br. Rev. James A. Preston, (proxy.)

No. 40. *St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.*
V.W. Br. Thomas McCracken, W.M.
R. " " Thomas B. Harris, P.M.

No. 42. *St. George's Lodge, London.*
W. Br. Thomas Mahon, W.M.
" " H. D. Morehouse, P.M.
V. " " Thomas Mackie, P.M.
" Patrick J. Dunn, S.W.
" G. Burdett, J.W.

No. 43. *King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock.*
W. Br. Alexander McClenaghan, W.M.
" " George Forbes, P.M.

No. 44. *St. Thomas' Lodge, St. Thomas.*
W. Br. George W. Morgan, W.M.
" " Henry Caldwell, P.M.
R. " " T. D. Warren, P.M.
" " Charles Roe, P.M.
" M. P. Whipple, J.W.

No. 45. *Brant Lodge, Brantford.*
V. W. Br. David Curtis, W.M.

No. 46. *Wellington Lodge, Chatham.*
W. Br. Charles J. S. Askin, W.M.
" Robert J. Earl, S.W.

No. 48. *Madoc Lodge, Madoc.*
R. W. Br. Rev. James A. Preston, (proxy.)

No. 49. *Harington Lodge, Quebec.*
V. W. Br. William Hay, (proxy.)

No. 51. *Corinthian Lodge, Grahamville.*
W. Br. Christopher Burrell, W.M.

No. 53. *Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.*
 R. W. Br. Michael Mitchell, P.M.

No. 54. *Vaughan Lodge, Maple.*
 W. Br. Oliver Gable, (proxy.)

No. 55. *Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville.*
 R. W. Br. Francis Richardson, (proxy.)

No. 56. *Victoria Lodge, Sarnia.*
 W. Br. T. B. Pardee, W.M.
 V. " George Masson, P.M.
 " Hugh Black, S.W.
 " Charles McKenzie, J.W.

No. 57. *Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.*
 W. Br. Joseph B. Choate, (proxy.)

No. 58. *Doric Lodge, Ottawa.*
 R. W. Br. John C. Franck, (proxy.)

No. 59. *Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa.*
 R. W. Br. Geo. F. La Serre, (proxy.)

No. 60. *Hoyle Lodge, La Colle.*
 W. Br. William H. Weldon, W.M.

No. 61. *Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.*
 M. W. Br. W. C. Stephens, P.M.

No. 62. *St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.*
 W. Br. Joseph B. Choate, P.M.

No. 63. *Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe.*
 V. W. Br. Charles W. Matheson, W.M.
 " " Charles Kahn, P.M.

No. 64. *Kilwinning Lodge, London.*
 W. Br. John H. Flock, W.M.
 R. " Thompson Wilson, P.M.
 " " F. Wolferston Thomas, P.M.
 " " John Harrison, P.M.

No. 66. *Durham Lodge, Newcastle.*
 Br. Joseph Brock, S.W.
 " William McIntosh, J.W.

No. 68. *St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.*
 W. Br. R. A. Woodcock, W.M.
 " W. J. Allison, J.W.

No. 69. *Stirling Lodge, Stirling.*
 R. W. Br. Rev. James A. Preston, P.M.

No. 70. *King Lodge, King.*
 V. W. Br. A. Boultbee, (proxy.)

No. 71. *Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.*
 R. W. Br. M. Mitchell, (proxy.)

No. 72. *Alma Lodge, Galt.*
 V. W. Br. John Davidson, W.M.
 R. " " Amelius Irving, P.M.
 " William A. Shearson, S.W.
 " J. B. Atwood, J.W.

No. 73. *St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's.*
 W. Br. William T. O'Reilly, P.M.,
 " Henry C. Molony, S.W.

No. 75. *St. John's Lodge, Toronto.*
 V. W. Br. A. DeGrassi, W.M.
 " " William Hay, P.M.
 " Thomas Gundry, S.W.
 " James Morrison, J.W.

No. 76. *Oxford Lodge, Woodstock.*
 W. Br. Jordan Charles, W.M.
 R. " " George W. Whitehead, P.M.

No. 78. *King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg.*
 W. Br. Peter Taylor, W.M.

No. 79. *Simcoe Lodge, Bradford.*
 R. W. Br. S. B. Harman, (proxy.)

No. 80. *Albion Lodge, Newbury.*
 W. Br. C. J. Campbell, W.M.

No. 81. *St. John's Lodge, Delaware.*
 W. Br. William Livingston, W.M.
 V. " " Henry Grist, P.M.
 " William S. Rogers, J.W.

No. 82. *St. John's Lodge, Paris.*
 W. Br. Wesley Howell, W.M.

No. 83. *Beaver Lodge, Strathroy.*
 W. Br. John Manning, W.M.

No. 84. *Clinton Lodge, Clinton*
 W. Br. Russel Henry Read, W.M.

No. 85. *Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville.*
 Br. Hugh Mackay, S.W.

No. 86. *Wilson Lodge, Toronto.*
 R. W. Br. Kivas Tully, P.M.
 V. " " Henry B. Bostwick, P.M.
 " Hon. Robert Spence, S.W.

No. 87. *Markham Union Lodge, Markham.*
 W. Br. Donald McMurchy, W.M.

No. 88. *St. George's Lodge, Owen Sound.*
 W. Br. John Creasor, W.M.
 " " Henry MacPherson, P.M.

No. 92. *Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston.*
 R. W. Br. Geo. F. La Serre, (proxy.)
 V. " " Stanislaus Blondheim, G.P.

No. 94. *St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley.*
 R. W. Br. Thos. D. Warren, P.M.

No. 95. *Ridout Lodge, Otterville.*
 W. Br. Charles Lewis, W.M.

No. 97. *Sharon Lodge, Sharon.*
 W. Br. James Bowman, P.M.

No. 98. *True Blue Lodge, Albion.*
 W. Br. William Graham, W.M.

No. 99. *Tuscan Lodge, Newmarket.*
 V. W. Br. A. Boulbee, P.M.

No. 100. *Valley Lodge, Dundas.*
 W. Br. Thomas Robertson, W.M.

No. 101. *Corinthian Lodge, Peterboro'*
 W. Br. Rev. Vincent Clementi, P.M.

No. 103. *Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines.*
 W. Br. Edwin Goodman, W.M.
 V. " " James Seymour, P.M.
 " " Wm. McGhie, P.M.

No. 104. *St. John's Lodge, Norwichville.*
 W. Br. Charles Lewis, (proxy.)

No. 105. *St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville.*
 W. Br. James McGlashan, W.M.

No. 106. *Burford Lodge, Burford.*
 Br. J. Bingham, S.W.

No. 107. *St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth.*
 W. Br. D. Burley Burch, P.M.

No. 108. *Blenheim Lodge, Drumbo.*
 W. Br. Wesley Howel, P.M.

No. 109. *Albion Lodge, Sydenham.*
 R. W. Br. Francis Richardson, (proxy.)

No. 110. *Central Lodge, Prescott.*
 W. Br. George Twomley, W.M.
 " George Murray, S.W.

No. 111. *Morpeth Lodge, Morpeth.*
 W. Br. John Duck, P.M.

No. 112. *Maitland Lodge, Goderich.*
 W. Br. William Story, P.M.

No. 113. *Wilson Lodge, Waterford.*
V. W. Br. John Boyd, P.M.

No. 114. *Hope Lodge, Port Hope.*
W. Br. James G. Williams, P.M.

No. 115. *Ivy Lodge, Smithville.*
W. Br. W. J. Biggar, (proxy.)

No. 116. *Cassia Lodge, Sylvan.*
W. Br. John Dawson, W.M.
“ “ John A. Scoon, P.M.
“ George Orchard, J.W.

No. 117. *Stanbridge Lodge, Stanbridge.*
W. Br. George T. Morehouse, (proxy.)

No. 118. *Union Lodge, Lloydtown.*
W. Br. Thomas Swinerton, P.M.

No. 119. *Maple Leaf Lodge, Bath.*
V. W. Br. B. C. Davy, P.M.
R. “ “ J. C. Franck, (proxy.)

No. 120. *Warren Lodge, Fingal.*
W. Br. Robert Blackwood, P.M.

No. 121. *Doric Lodge, Brantford.*
W. Br. M. W. Pruyn, W. M.

No. 122. *Renfrew Lodge, Renfrew.*
R. W. Br. Alfred A. Campbell, (proxy.)

No. 123. *The Belleville Lodge, Belleville.*
R. W. Br. Alfred A. Campbell, (proxy.)

No. 124. *Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, Montreal.*
R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, (proxy.)

No. 126. *Golden Rule Lodge, Campbellford.*
W. Br. E. Phelps, W.M.

No. 127. *Franck Lodge, Frankford.*
W. Br. George S. Graham, W.M.

No. 129. *The Rising Sun Lodge, Aurora.*
V. W. Br. A. Boultbee, (proxy.)

No. 130. *Yamaska Lodge, Granby.*
V. W. Br. W. A. Osgood, (proxy.)

No. 133. *Lebanon Forest Lodge, Franceston.*
W. Br. William Diamond, W.M.

No. 135. *St. Clair Lodge, Milton.*
V. W. Br. Thomas McCraken, P.M.

No. 136. *Richardson Lodge, Cashel.*
W. Br. James Bowman, W.M.

UNDER DISPENSATION.

Pythagoras Lodge, Meaford.

W. Br. Henry Macpherson, (proxy.)

Tudor Lodge, Mitchell.

Br. Thomas Matheson, S.W.

Excelsior Lodge, Morrisburg.

W. Br. E. Phelps, (proxy.)

Tecumseh Lodge, Stratford.

V. W. Br. John Dutton, W.M.

J. B. Hall Lodge, Mill Brook.

W. Br. James Norris, W.M.

Prince of Wales Lodge, Newburg.

R. W. Br. Alfred A. Campbell, (proxy.)

Erie Lodge, Port Dover.

W. Br. J. W. Powell, W.M.

Mississippi Lodge, Almonte.

W. Br. George S. Graham, (proxy.)

The Grand River Lodge, Berlin.

W. Br. W. D. Perine, W.M.

" Charles Camidge, S.W.

On motion, the Report from the Committee on Credentials was received and adopted.

The Grand Secretary read the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge, during the time of public business.

It was moved by R. W. Br. George W. Whitehead, seconded by R. W. Br. William B. Simpson, and resolved—

That the minutes of the last regular Communication, held at Ottawa, on the 11th day of July, A.D. 1860; as also of a subsequent Emergency, held at Ottawa on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1860, having been printed and circulated to all Lodges, be considered read, and as such, confirmed.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3.30 o'clock, p. m.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 3.45 o'clock, P.M.
M. W. Br. Thomas Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The M. W. Grand Master read the following Address on subjects of importance, which he desired to bring to the notice of Grand Lodge for its consideration :—

A D D R E S S.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada, assembled in Annual Communication at London, (10th July, 1861.)

BRETHREN:

The Annual Communication of Grand Lodge is to me, and I doubt not to us all, an event of much interest, not only because of matters appertaining to our order having accumulated since we met a year ago, and requiring consideration and adjustment,—but because a re-assembling together is peculiarly pleasing in a social and friendly point of view—while it should remind us of the rapid and ceaseless flight of time, and the necessity of preparing ourselves for the solemn final *closing* of our work on earth, it certainly has the effect, so long as the G. A. O. T. U. is pleased to permit, of bringing friends and brethren face to face, and exchanging that kind of vigorous greeting, which makes the heart expand with gladness, and causes any coolness or differences, that may have occurred through absence or misunderstanding, to vanish under the mellow and sun-like warmth of the personal *grip*. As the sight of land to a seaman, after a long voyage, tacitly banishes every quarrel, and drives into oblivion every harsh word and unfriendly look, so ought the effect to be of our arrival, after a lengthy interval, in this our *Grand Harbour of Freemasonry*.

The steady progression, increasing importance, and high respectability of the Craft in Canada, is a cause of congratulation, and let us hope and pray, that its usefulness and excellence may never be marred by blight from our hands. The *Grand Lodge of Canada*, I am proud to declare is, notwithstanding her comparative youth,

regarded with deference, and the steady friendship evinced at her birth by her sister Grand Lodges, does not waver now that she is of age and vigorous. It has been my repeated privilege, during the past year, to be the recipient of assurances of goodwill, and friendly wishes for her continued prosperity. The condition of Freemasonry will however be more fully reported to you by the respective District Deputy Grand Masters.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted Dispensations for *thirteen new Lodges* since our last Annual Communication, viz:

1. Lebanon	<i>Oshawa.</i>
2. Malahide	<i>Aylmer, C. W.</i>
3. Tudor	<i>Mitchell.</i>
4. Excelsior	<i>Morrisburg.</i>
5. Tecumseh	<i>Stratford.</i>
6. J. B. Hall	<i>Mill Brook.</i>
7. Prince of Wales	<i>Newburg.</i>
8. Friendly Brothers	<i>Iroquois.</i>
9. Mississippi	<i>Almonte.</i>
10. Civil Service	<i>Seat of Government.</i>
11. Erie	<i>Port Dover.</i>
12. Hastings	<i>Hastings.</i>
13. The Grand River	<i>Berlin.</i>

The petitions were properly recommended, and, in each case, I followed the excellent rule laid down by my worthy predecessor, of requiring evidence that the nominated officers were qualified to perform the work. It remains for Grand Lodge to confirm them in their privileges, by granting warrants. Should you do so, I deem it to be my duty to caution these new Lodges not to imagine that their prosperity depends upon the *quantity*, but the *quality* of the material admitted; and I admonish them to exercise the greatest caution, and under no circumstances to receive men into our Order if their characters will not bear the strictest scrutiny. Upon this the purity of Freemasonry mainly depends.

It is right to mention that the *Civil Service Lodge* is empowered to hold its meetings at the seat of government for the time being, and I sanctioned this as an act of justice to numerous brethren, who, owing to their many enforced changes of residence, have been compelled either to withdraw from membership or incur the risk

of the ballot at every removal. The principle is the same by which the grant of a military warrant is governed.

It will be necessary, also, for Grand Lodge to decide upon granting warrants to two Lodges, viz:—

Pythagoras	<i>Meaford.</i>
Aylmer	<i>Aylmer, C.E.,</i>

which, by reference to the Proceedings of 1860, page 90, it will be seen were to continue working under Dispensation until this Communication.

BUSINESS.

The *Agenda* published and circulated by the Grand Secretary, in conformity with a resolution of Grand Lodge, will make known to you, what amendments to the Constitution, and Reports of special Committees will require your attention. The Grand Secretary will also submit other documents, including appeals, recommendations of the punishment of expulsion, &c., and a supplementary report, accompanied by suggestions from the Committee of Finance and Audit, as the most convenient method of keeping the Books; together with some accounts requiring approval before payment, one being for Regalia purchased for our representative at the Grand Lodge of England.

But there is one subject to which, before alluding to other matters of interest, I cannot refrain from requesting your particular attention, viz: the Resolution of Grand Lodge passed so long ago as January, 1859, authorizing the adoption of a proper *Testimonial* to be presented to the M. W. *Past Grand Master Wilson*, for his eminent services. There is no manner of doubt that he threw his whole heart into his work for the welfare of the Craft in this Province, to the detriment and neglect of his private interests, and, delay in acknowledging this appears to our discredit. I believe there exists a doubt whether Grand Lodge funds should be applied towards the payment of our *debt of honour and gratitude*, or if the cost shall be more appropriately defrayed in some other way. I do, however, hope that we shall not separate without carrying our recorded intentions into immediate effect.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Report on Foreign Correspondence has been prepared, and will be presented by R.W. Brother Fowler, who, with the Grand

Secretary, I appointed for the purpose; and who, in the kindest manner, accepted the duty, in addition to that of Chairman of the Audit and Finance Committee. The transactions received are very voluminous, and I cannot help feeling, that a review of them entails a severe tax upon the time and patience of the Brother who undertakes it.

The Grand Lodges, of which I have to make particular mention, are those of England, Ireland, Maine, New York and Vermont,—and I confine my notice of those of the United States generally, to an anxious hope that, pending the continuance of the disastrous national troubles now existing there, Freemasons will not altogether forget the strong ties that bind them to each other, but will allow the obligations and claims of our order to alleviate and soften the sad sufferings that *must* result from unnatural civil war.

ENGLAND.

I have received a very kind and fraternal letter from our Brother and Representative the Earl de Grey and Ripon, resigning the appointment, on his nomination to the high and important office of Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, and expressing his regret at being under the necessity of so doing. I wrote an acknowledgment in reply, which I believe conveyed the sentiments of this Grand Lodge, and at the same time requested our very distinguished Brother to send the name of an acceptable successor; and I propose, with your sanction, to appoint such Brother as may be named to me, to represent the Grand Lodge of Canada at the United Grand Lodge of England.

I have to state, with reference to the decision of Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, declaring the irregularity of two "Montreal Lodges," hailing under the Registry of the United Grand Lodge of England, that one, the "St. Lawrence Lodge," complained to that Body and claimed its protection. This was made known to me by the M. W. Grand Master of England, through his Representative, and I deemed it right, as far as that Lodge is concerned, to cause to be held in abeyance the effect of your decision, with a view to afford time for such evidence to be produced by the complaining parties, at this Communication, as may induce a re-consideration of the subject, and lead to a

confirmation or reversal of your present verdict. I assume this responsibility as a measure of justice and comity towards a Body with whom we are on the most amicable terms of communication and fellowship. With the other Lodge, the "St. George's," I have interdicted intercourse. It has made no appeal, and cannot be recognized as a legally conducted Lodge.

M. W. Br. Stephens, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, who was deputed by you to endeavour to arrange this unpleasant business, will make known the steps taken by him, and the entire correspondence is of course at the disposal of Grand Lodge. The Report of the *Colonial Board* on the above complaint and appeal adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, asserts the regularity of St. Lawrence Lodge, but the conclusion is founded upon a statement made by R. W. Brother Badgley, Past Provincial Grand Master of Montreal, which is in direct opposition, I am told, to the evidence submitted to your Committee.

IRELAND.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Special Committee, approved by Grand Lodge, I placed myself in communication with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, through its representative, R. W. Brother Tully, in regard to the legality of a Lodge, styling itself *St. John's*, No. 209, I. R., which you declared to be clandestine. The correspondence, as well as the Report, which I apprehend R. W. Brother Tully will submit, will show the present state of this unfortunate case, and it remains for Grand Lodge to dispose of it finally.

MAINE.

The appointment of R. W. Brother Preble, as your representative at the Grand Lodge of Maine, has been approved, and assurances have reached me, that great gratification was evinced on the satisfactory ratification of friendly relations between the two Grand Bodies. R. W. Brother Preble's name is an historic one, and connected with patriotic, gallant and distinguished services, and it was a pleasant office to sign his credentials. I regret to state that the misunderstanding between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Lodge of England, as to the right of the latter to initiate citizens residing in Maine, and of which mention was made at our

last Annual Communication, is not yet satisfactorily settled. I have received the correspondence relating thereto, which I will submit to Grand Lodge, to take such action thereon, as, in its wisdom, it may deem meet and proper.

NEW YORK.

The M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York has, with many courteous good wishes, notified me of the appointment of R.W. Br. J. A. Henderson, as their representative at the Grand Lodge of Canada, and I propose, with your sanction, to nominate R. W. Brother Henry W. Turner, of Brooklyn, representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the Grand Lodge of New York. I know that this will be acceptable, and render our intercourse with this important body both pleasant and of benefit.

VERMONT.

I have here sorrowful information to communicate. It is to announce to you the decease of our venerable, esteemed and staunch friend, M.W. Brother Tucker, for many succeeding years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. His kind face and hearty voice are familiar to all, and I feel sure that none can forget the good old man. He has gone to his rest, but our memories will retain him with us, and who can say from what trouble his manly and excellent heart is spared, when we contemplate the unhappy dissension, which is now disquieting, and probably disjointing his country. He was peculiarly and greatly interested in the welfare of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and held in it the honorary rank of a Past Grand Master. M.W. Br. Bernard, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, was requested by me to express deep sorrow for the loss sustained by that body, ourselves, and the Craft generally, but, unfortunately, he, with the District Deputy Grand Master of Montreal, was debarred from fulfilling the mournful duty of being present at our Brother's obsequies, by the disastrous flood at Montreal, to their extreme regret.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The particulars relating to the severe disappointment of the Canadian Freemasons, in not being allowed the opportunity of

publicly demonstrating their loyalty and affection for their Sovereign, by honouring her Princely Son to the utmost of their power, in their own legitimate way, as they had a just right to expect to do, have been for some time before you, and I only allude as briefly as possible to the matter, in order that the brethren may know, that no disrespect was intended by the Government of the Province, because the services of the Fraternity were not made use of on the occasion of laying the foundation Stone of the public buildings at Ottawa by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. I was made the object of an anonymous attack in relation thereto, of an exceedingly scurrilous nature, by a person calling himself a Freemason, and of course claiming the right of being styled "Brother." When I perused his letters, published at a distance, and the unworthy insinuations they contained, I certainly felt grieved, though I scorned the writer; but what was of greater consequence in my eyes, I conceived that the honour of the Grand Lodge, and the Craft of Canada, through its representatives, was called in question, and therefore at once drew the attention to the anonymous articles of those members of the Government, with whom I had been in more immediate communication on the subject. I was gratified by the receipt of a prompt reply from which I extract as follows; as the remainder merely refers in a complimentary manner to my position, as a public officer.

" QUEBEC, February 15th, 1861.

" DEAR BR. HARINGTON,

" We have perused with regret a letter published in the London *F. M. Magazine*, of the 1st December last, signed by an anonymous writer under " the initials of 'E.G.C.'

" Although the services of the Masonic Body were not made use of on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Parliament House at Ottawa, no slight to the Order, or its Grand Master, with whom we were in pleasant communication, was intended or imagined—nor were you in any way snubbed, as 'E.G.C.' expresses it.

" As members of the Craft, we readily accord to you that respect and consideration which is your due, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, * * * * * and as personal friends of old acquaintance, we beg to assure you that we feel pained and aggrieved at the unwarrantable attack made upon you by this anonymous writer.

" We are, dear Br. Harington,
" Fraternally yours,

(Signed) { " JOHN A. MACDONALD.
 { " JOHN ROSE."

" T. D. HARINGTON, ESQ."

I now turn from this to other matters, simply declaring, that I hope the anonymous writer—who so far forgot himself—in his heart regrets having done so, and that, harbouring no ill-will, I consign his attack to oblivion. It is, to me, a gratifying fact, that the Past Grand Master, a brother who presided so long and ably over the Craft, fully approved of the course adopted by me, and was the first among many to tell me so.

BENEVOLENCE.

The *Masonic Asylum* Committee will make known what steps they have taken, and propose to recommend, for maturing *their* deeply interesting labours; but *I feel* it to be *my* duty to mention, that numerous applications for pecuniary aid have been made to me, and as the Constitution is silent, the Grand Master has to assume responsibility according to his discretion. To remedy this, I would suggest the formation of a *Board* or *Committee of Benevolence*, to whom all applications for relief should be referred.

COMMITTEES.

And here I think it not inappropriate to invite your attention to the recommendation by my predecessor, of a *General Committee*. The present method of appointing the various Committees is, I think, susceptible of improvement. The time for examining into and reporting upon the various important matters, which accumulate during a long recess, is so brief, that there must of necessity be haste, or else a portion of them is liable to be left in an unsatisfactory condition. It is physically and mentally impossible for the Committees, hard worked as they now are, to devote sufficient time for such a careful examination into business as in many instances its serious tendency requires. There is a notice of motion on the paper for the appointment of a *Board of General Purposes*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The District Deputy Grand Master of Quebec, R. W. Brother Pope, having very properly invited my attention to *Chapter 10, of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada*, relating to

"Sedicious and unlawful Associations and Oaths," which exempts from its provisions Lodges of Freemasons, provided they have been constituted by warrants derived from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland, I addressed a letter to Brother the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney General for Upper Canada, advising him that the only Body in the Province, *now* having power to constitute Lodges, was the Grand Lodge of Canada, and requested him to have the Statute so amended as to meet the altered position of the craft. He desires to have the matter submitted again to him at the next session of Parliament, the prorogation having been then too near at hand, to admit of the necessary measure being at once introduced.

MASONIC PERIODICAL.

The *Canadian Freemason*, which was brought to your favorable notice by my predecessor, has been discontinued at Montreal, but R.W. Brother Pearl, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, is the editor of a masonic periodical called the *Crystal and Masonic Journal*, which has received very high approval, and which he proposes to publish semi-monthly, at Portland, Me., and Montreal and Richmond, C.E., at an exceedingly low subscription. The *Crystal* is interesting, and contains matters of *general* as well as *masonic* information, and I recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Fraternity, as being the only publication at all devoted to the Craft now, I believe, existing in this Province.

I think I have mentioned every subject of particular interest, and feel that my remarks have encroached upon your valuable time, but should I have made omissions, the Grand Secretary, who, let me likewise bear record, is an *invaluable* officer, will supply the deficiency, and my correspondence is of course at the disposal of Grand Lodge.

I will therefore conclude by expressing an earnest hope, that neither the past elections, generally so dangerous to good fellowship, nor the approaching anniversary of a wide spread Association, have been or will be suffered to interfere with those peculiar attributes of Freemasonry in which we all feel a pride. Pray remember that the topmost and chief of the three steps of the

Masonic Ladder, is "Charity," not the mere giving of money—but *charity* to one's neighbour. *Our fifth point of fellowship*, cannot have too prominent a place. Take care that the smallest *political wedge* is forbidden to find entrance. It is lamentable to look at the late events connected with the Craft in *France*, where two brethren, moving in the loftiest social scale, have suffered their passions to master reason, in respect to the very highest honor in the gift of the Fraternity—the Grand Mastership. I know not, I presume not to speculate upon the motives of our Imperial Brother, who rules over that great country; but whatever they may have been, I record my opinion that the gratitude of the Craft is due to the Emperor of the French for preventing an unnatural quarrel proceeding to a murderous extremity between two members of an Order, whose first grand principle is "Brotherly Love."

May the G.A.O.T.U. continue His blessing to us and to those belonging to us;—may we be assisted and strengthened by Him in the performance of our duty;—may He spare us again to meet together in harmony and peace;—and may He preserve our Order, by cementing and adorning it with every moral and social virtue!

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON,
Grand Master.

It was moved by R.W. Br. S. B. Harman, seconded by R.W. Br. J. C. Franck, and adopted,—

That the various matters named in the Address of the M.W.Grand Master, be referred to the following special Committee, to report thereon, viz: R.W.Brs. F. Richardson, W. H. Weller, V.W. Br. William Hay, and Br. Robert Spence.

R. W. Br. W. B. Simpson, Deputy Grand Master, submitted and read the following

REPORT.

*To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master,
the Officers and Brethren in Grand Lodge Assembled.*

Although as Deputy Grand Master, I am not required by the Constitution to make a Report, yet as I consider it would be for the benefit of the Craft that certain matters which have come under

my notice during the past year, should be submitted for the consideration of Grand Lodge, I beg leave in the present instance to depart from the ordinary custom.

On the 10th of January last, the Secretary of Sussex Lodge, No. 5, applied to me for a Dispensation, to re-elect V. Worshipful Brother Camm, as Master, for the third time, stating as a ground for requiring it, that he was the only one qualified in the Lodge to confer degrees; and as this appeared to be a case of "real necessity," I had no hesitation in granting the Dispensation applied for, and which I consider I was authorized to do, under the third Section of the Constitution, under the head of "Masters and Wardens," it appears however, that previous to the Secretary's application to me, he had written without my being made aware of the fact, to the District Deputy Grand Master, making the same request, but he not being empowered by the Constitution to grant such a Dispensation, applied to the Grand Master for one, subsequently, however, being informed by me in the course of conversation, that I had granted this Dispensation, he wrote to the Grand Master, informing him of the circumstance, thereupon the Grand Master wrote, requesting me to send him the particulars of the case, with a copy of the Dispensation, stating at the same time that it is "only in the absence from the Province of the Grand Master, that the Deputy Grand Master assumes the Government, and grants Dispensations, and that otherwise he forwards applications for them, and that the Deputy Grand Master is in no manner responsible, while the Grand Master is." As I however do not take the same circumscribed view of the duties pertaining to the office of Deputy Grand Master, I think it only right and proper that the Constitution should be so amended, as to point out distinctly what the powers of the Deputy Grand Master are, and it is with that object in view, I now submit the matter for your consideration.

By the first section under the head of "Deputy Grand Master" the Constitution directs that "in order to secure a proper supervision of the affairs of Masonry in both sections of the Province, he shall not be elected from that portion in which the Grand Master resides." The natural inference consequently is,

that the Deputy Grand Master has duties to perform in that section of the Province where the Grand Master does *not* reside, yet I am informed by the Grand Master, that unless he is absent from the province, the Deputy has nothing to do, the word "absence" then, as made use of in the second section under the head of "Grand Master" and in the first and second, under the head of "Deputy Grand Master" is that which requires to be explained and defined, for if the Grand Master's ruling is correct, the Deputy Grand Master has no right, except in the absence from the Province of the Grand Master, even to preside in any Lodge which he may visit; in fact he would be nothing more than the mere *locum tenens* of the Grand Master, and if such really be the case, I should respectfully submit, that the Grand Master in future appoint his Deputy, and that he be no longer elected and obligated.

Whilst on this subject I would also draw the attention of Grand Lodge to the second section, under the head of "Grand Master," where it is directed that "should the Grand Master die during his Grand Mastership, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office by sickness, *absence* or otherwise, the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence the Grand Wardens shall assemble the Grand Lodge to record the event, which Grand Lodge shall appoint three of its members to invite the last preceding Grand Master to act until a new election takes place," &c. By this it would appear that the Grand Master could resign his office, or that, if he absented himself, he could be deprived of it. Now as by the laws of Masonry neither could be done, it would be better that such incongruities should be expunged from our Constitution.

The only other matter to which I consider it necessary to draw your attention, is a resolution which was passed by Grand Lodge, at a special communication in Toronto, in January 1859, appointing a Committee to "consider and adopt the best method in which Grand Lodge could express its acknowledgments of the eminent services" rendered to the Craft by M. W. Past Grand Master Wilson. As one of this Committee, I feel grieved that it has never been called together, and that no action has yet been taken, tangibly to shew the appreciation of those services which Grand

Lodge has so frequently adverted to, and which I trust will be acknowledged in a becoming manner at this communication.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. B. SIMPSON,
Deputy Grand Master.

The foregoing Report was, on motion, received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

M.W. Br. Robert Morris, Past Grand Master of the State of Kentucky, was announced, and received with the usual masonic honors.

The Grand Secretary read a Report from the D.D.G.M. for the London District, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

The following Report, from the D. D. G. Master for the Hamilton District, was read :—

REPORT.

*To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.*

In conformity with a constitutional regulation of Grand Lodge, I now submit a report of the Masonic proceedings in the district over which I had supervision for the past year.

On resuming my position as D.D.G.M., of the Hamilton District, the first official duty I was called upon to discharge was the installation of the officers of "St.Clair" Lodge, No.135, in the town of Milton, under a new Warrant which had been issued under the authority of Grand Lodge; and it affords me much satisfaction in saying that the Lodge possesses all the elements necessary to warrant the expectation of a bright and prosperous career.

I do not conceive it necessary to enter upon a detailed account of all the official acts I performed during the past year, but shall confine my remarks to such matters as may be necessary to be brought under the notice of Grand Lodge.

I have visited as many of the Lodges in my district (now

nineteen in number) as circumstances would permit, and I regret that a change in the regular nights of meeting of one or two of the Lodges, of which I had not been properly advised, deprived me the pleasure of witnessing their work, for in both the instances referred to I had proceeded a considerable distance on my journey, and had to return home without having been able to accomplish my desire.

I feel it imperative on me to bring under notice of Grand Lodge, circumstances in relation to "St. John's" Lodge, No. 35, Cayuga. This Lodge, I am informed, has not met for the transaction of business for the past four years, nor, if I am correctly informed, have any regular returns been made, or monies paid to the Grand Secretary during that period.

Two years since, under instructions from your Most Worshipful Body, I visited this Lodge to inquire into, and arrange a matter of complaint between one of its members and the Lodge. This appears to be the last meeting on record, and from the information then gathered, I feel satisfied that the members composing this Lodge are not sufficiently harmonious or qualified to resuscitate or work it in a manner that would be satisfactory or beneficial to the Craft, and would, therefore, recommend that the Warrant of said Lodge be withdrawn.

The various visits made to the different Lodges have afforded me much satisfaction, and I have invariably observed a strong desire to improve in Masonic knowledge, and to promulgate the beautiful tenets of our order, one object appearing prominent, namely, to see who can best work and best agree.

The aggregate of members in good standing, in the Hamilton District, is about 805.

In conclusion, I would remark that no question upon which I have given my opinion, is likely to be appealed against, as the greatest harmony prevails in the district, and I sincerely hope that the same feeling may continue to prevail and that the various Lodges may exercise that benign influence upon the community which Masonry is so well calculated to do.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MAGILL,
D.D.G.M., Hamilton District.

The Report was, on motion, received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

R.W. Br. S. B. Harman, District Deputy Grand Master for the Toronto District, submitted and read the following

RE P O R T.

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.*

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I beg leave to lay before Grand Lodge at its annual session, the following report of the Toronto District, entrusted to my supervision, by the kindness of my Masonic brethren, at the last communication of Grand Lodge.

LODGES.

The Lodges in this district, numbering twenty-three, are as far as I have been able to become acquainted with them, with few exceptions, working with vigour and excellence. The Toronto Lodges in particular have but one source of rivalry, namely as to which can perform the most perfect work, and it has given me peculiar pleasure not only to witness the excellence of their work myself, but on many occasions to have heard expressions made by travelling brethren from all parts of the world, of their high appreciation of their work and efficiency, nor is work their only pride, for throughout the district, I rejoice to hear, that careful inquiry is made as to the private character of candidates before initiation, and that high moral standing on the part of the novitiates, rather than an indiscriminate increase of members, is the object sought to be obtained; among the few exceptions, I will only allude to one Lodge, "The Rehoboam," Toronto, No. 65, which still remains as reported by my predecessor, in a depressed condition, but I am in hopes a revival will be effected, by the transfer of their Warrant to a body of Masons residing in the west end of Toronto, who are proposing

to open a Lodge, and with whom (as I am adverse to the granting further charters to City Lodges,) I am endeavouring to bring about a negociation of this nature. If this is accomplished new blood will be infused into the Lodge, and I have no doubt it will become highly prosperous.

DISPENSATIONS.

During the year I have, on requisition, issued eight Dispensations ; four for masonic balls, two for masonic processions, one for a masonic excursion, and one enabling a brother to join a Lodge, and receive his degrees, without the lapse of the usual intervening period between each. The last named is the only one to which I need make special reference as a case of some peculiarity. The brother in question, a Civil Engineer, was initiated into masonry in the "Wellington" Lodge, No.33, Guelph, on the 13th November, 1860, and being about to leave immediately afterwards for the States, he obtained a formal certificate of his initiation from the Worshipful Master and Secretary of that Lodge. In the beginning of this year, on his return from the States to make hasty arrangements for leaving for South America, he found his Lodge under suspension, (the circumstances connected with that unfortunate occurrence will doubtless be detailed by my Right Worshipful Brother, the D.D. Grand Master of the Huron District,) and being anxious to be made perfect in masonry before leaving, he proposed to join and take his remaining degrees in the "Ionic" Lodge, No.25, Toronto, and was regularly proposed for membership in that Lodge, at their regular communication, on the 5th February ; the urgency of his departure, however, not admitting for his waiting for the ballot being taken in due course, at the ensuing regular communication in March, I granted my Dispensation for taking the ballot at an emergency meeting of the said "Ionic" Lodge, the same having been formally called, and in the event of its proving favorable for the passing of the brother to the degree of a Fellow-Craft Mason, with further permission, should the time of the brother's departure not admit of a greater intermission for the Lodge to be again formally summoned for an emergency meeting, at the end of a *full week*, for the purpose of the brother's receiving his M. M's Degree. Acting

on this authority the Lodge received, passed, and raised the brother who has since left for the Brazils. I would merely, as a comment on the case, remark that the only question which arose in my mind was, whether the mother Lodge of the brother, being under suspension, placed him also under Masonic disabilities until the suspension was disposed of; but, after much consideration, I decided to give him the benefit of any doubt on the subject, under the very peculiar circumstances of his case; he had paid his full fees to his mother Lodge, which entitled him to receive his three degrees; he immediately leaves, and during his absence, from conduct on the part of the Lodge in which he could have no participation, the Lodge is suspended, and as the removal or otherwise of that suspension must necessarily be a matter of time, he, being about to leave the country, must either suffer for the sins of the Lodge, and leave without his degrees, or seek them elsewhere. The case was manifestly one of peculiar hardship, and seemed to me to be a fitting one for the exercise of the dispensing power, particularly as it was granted to a Lodge of so high standing as the "Ionic," where everything could not fail to be conducted in peace, harmony and order. I annex hereto a copy of the Lodge Certificate held by the brother, and of my Dispensation granted in his case. There is also annexed to my report a detailed statement of the several Dispensations issued, the fees for which amounting to \$27, are handed to Grand Secretary.

INVESTIGATION OF MASONIC COMPLAINT.

On this head, always a distressing one to a true Mason, it is with deep regret I cannot be silent in my report; charges of a grave nature having been preferred against a member of "Wilson" Lodge, and a brother who has held high rank as an officer of Grand Lodge. The Worshipful Master referred to me for advice as to the manner of conducting the investigation. I represented to him the importance of endeavouring, if possible, to have the matter privately adjusted, but this proving impossible, I examined the charges, and from the careful way in which they were prepared, and the strong *prima facie* case which they presented, I felt that it was better for all parties that the investigation should proceed.

I therefore carefully instructed the Worshipful Master as to the forms to be observed, and the investigation was entered into, and after a long and careful examination into the charges, conducted as laid down in Sec. 22, of Private Lodges, Constitution, page 52, the brethren of the Lodge unanimously declared them proved, and pronounced upon the brother sentence of exclusion, reporting the same to the Grand Secretary and to myself. The brother has since notified me of his intention to appeal against the sentence of the Lodge, and as it will remain with Grand Lodge to deal further with the case, I do not further remark upon it.

During my year of office, there have been several other cases in which brethren were desirous to proceed to such investigations, but I am glad to say they have been disposed of without resort to an actual investigation. No one can be more jealous of the high moral standing of Masonry than I am, but in all these cases I have steadfastly set my face against the practice of bringing every matter of difference, which may exist between brothers, before their Lodges for investigation. In some cases my own cursory examination into the proposed charges, has shewn me that they were frivolous in the extreme, and such as no magistrate administering the civil law would entertain; in others, a few words of advice has satisfied and reconciled the disputants, and yet Masons forgetful of their obligations, and the charges of Masonry, were ready to disturb the entire harmony of their Lodge, by pressing for an investigation, losing sight also of the fact, that Masonry was never intended to supplant the civil law in its dealing with ordinary differences, disputes, and wrongs, but that Masonic investigation is strictly to be confined to cases, where under the cloak, or in the name of Masonry, a Mason has wronged a brother Mason, and brought our time-honoured institution into disrepute by a flagrant violation of Masonic obligations. I am sure Grand Lodge will support this position, and urge its consideration on the brethren.

MASONIC DIFFICULTY.

The subject which I have now to introduce to Grand Lodge I prefer placing under this head rather than under that which I

have just passed. It refers to a statement transmitted to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, by "True Blue" Lodge, No. 98, on the subject of certain remarks in my worthy predecessor Right Worshipful Brother Richardson's report to Grand Lodge, at the session at Ottawa, on the subject of the "True Blue" Lodge, and the "Western Light" Lodge, No. 13, (see page 36 of the printed Proceedings.) These remarks of Right Worshipful Brother Richardson have been taken up with some warmth by the brethren of "True Blue" Lodge, and they have consequently prepared for the consideration of Grand Lodge, the statement above referred to, which goes very fully into all the questions which the subject embraces, shewing the causes of the secession of certain brethren from "Western Light" Lodge, in 1857. The decision pronounced by the Ancient Grand Lodge, in 1858, on "charges" which were preferred against "Western Light" Lodge, and the subsequent grant of a Dispensation, which was in due time replaced by a warrant to "True Blue" Lodge. With respect to this Warrant, brother Richardson expresses his opinion that it was granted "on the understanding that all were to unite in forming the 'True Blue' Lodge," and that the failure to carry out such understanding had caused a good deal of bitter and unmasonic feeling, which he had, with the assistance of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master endeavoured, but unsuccessfully to reconcile, and he concludes by recommending the removal of both Lodges from the roll of Grand Lodge, *unless* an union could be effected, by which the differences could be healed. These remarks of brother Richardson, have, as I said before, been warmly taken up by the brethren of "True Blue" Lodge, who repudiate any such understanding having existed, as brother Richardson names at the time of the granting of their Warrant, and they wish these statements read before Grand Lodge, with a view to removing any conclusion which may be drawn from brother Richardson's report to their prejudice. They are accordingly handed herewith to Grand Secretary.

On a review of the whole case, I can only record my conviction that brother Richardson did not intend to act with any undue severity in the recommendation he offered to Grand Lodge, but

that the difficulties of the brethren, at Bolton Village, having been before him in his official capacity, by the brethren's own shewing, for many years during which time he had made many efforts to reconcile them, aided by Committees composed of distinguished Masons, and on his last effort by the Grand Master himself, he felt strongly and offered a remedy, the very strength of which would almost of necessity produce the desired result, and I truly deplore that the brethren should feel so warmly, any remarks which could fall from one having the spirit of Masonry so fully and truly at heart, and whose labours in the cause of Masonry are so well known and so highly appreciated by the entire Craft as are those of my worthy and respected predecessor. In my own interviews with the Worshipful Master of "True Blue" Lodge, Br. Graham, a brother whose zeal is also second to none, on this unhappy subject, at the same time that he expresses his opinion very frankly, that a union of the two Lodges, could not be effected at present, he repudiates anything like an unmasonic feeling existing between the brethren of both Lodges. With this assurance I am induced to believe, that this mention of the subject in my report, will fully satisfy the parties, and as I am informed that both Lodges, are now quietly fulfilling their Masonic mission, I sincerely trust that the matter will be allowed to drop, and we shall henceforth only hear of "True Blue" and "Western Light" Lodges, as working together in peace, love and harmony.

NEW LODGES.

There has been only one application made to me for a Dispensation during the year, namely, for the opening of a Lodge in the western end of Toronto, where a large body of brethren, principally connected with the railways, reside. This application never took the form of an actual petition, but I have already recorded my opinion as adverse to an increase in the number of Lodges in Toronto, and that I have been trying to effect an arrangement between these Masons and the members of the "Rehoboam" Lodge (the depressed condition of which latter I have already alluded to) by which they could assume the "Rehoboam"

warrant, and either under the same name or any other to which Grand Lodge would sanction its being changed—establish a good and vigorous Lodge. This matter is still under consideration, but the arrangements are not so far matured as to permit me to report definitely respecting them.

PYTHAGORAS LODGE, MEAFORD.

This Lodge has been working under Dispensation, granted 24th December, 1859. From the satisfactory accounts I have received of the zeal and progress of the members, I recommend the Dispensation being replaced by a Warrant, in due course.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

I must not omit to put on record in my report, the cordial response of the Toronto Masons to my suggestion to raise a triumphal arch on the occasion, and in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under the immediate direction of Very Worshipful Brother Storm, Grand Superintendent of Works, who prepared the design, aided by the contributions and hearty co-operation of the entire Lodges and Fraternity, an arch was erected on this auspicious occasion of appropriate design and peculiar beauty.

INTRODUCTION OF INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC INTO THE RITUAL.

During the last year, a successful effort has been made in "St. Andrew's" Lodge, Toronto, to introduce sacred odes, which, with a musical accompaniment, are used at the opening and closing of the Lodge, while solemn music is preformed at appropriate portions of the ceremonies; the effect of this effort lends much beauty to the ritual, and I name it as a good introduction which many may wish to follow.

GENERAL VISITATION OF LODGES.

It has been a deep source of regret to me that I have been unable during the year with few exceptions, to extend my visitations of Lodges beyond the immediate precincts of Toronto, but the duties of this large district to be conducted in the office of the D. D. Grand Master and the extensive correspondence to be carried

on with the Brethren I found to occupy so much time, as to prohibit my visiting to any great extent. Added to this my duties as Chairman of the Committee of Grand Lodge, to consider and report on the question of a Masonic Asylum, in obtaining and digesting information, and drawing the report which will be presented to Grand Lodge, at the present session, have been so heavy, that I must throw myself on the indulgence of my brethren, with regard to the question of a general visitation of their Lodges. I must also at the same time, express my deep sense, of the great kindness with which I was ever received by my brethren, when it was in my power to visit the Lodges of the district, and express a hope, that the *will* will be taken for the *deed*, in all cases where the want of time, prevented my performing a duty and enjoying a recreation which would have been attended with the greatest pleasure.

In conclusion I regret that private considerations compel me to retire from the high position, of their District Deputy Grand Master, and again thanking them for their high consideration, and personal kindness, I take leave of my brethren with every good wish for the continued prosperity of this large and important district.

SAMUEL B. HARMAN,
D.D.G.M., Toronto District.

The Report from the Deputy Grand Master for the Toronto District was received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

R. W. Br. *Æmilius Irving*, District Deputy Grand Master for the Huron District, submitted and read his Report, as follows :—

R E P O R T.

To the M.W., the Grand Master.

In compliance with the Constitution, I beg leave to submit the following as my Masonic Report, upon the Huron District for the past masonic year :

I have in the first place to refer to that part of the Report from

the Committee on Grievances and Appeals at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, which is as follows:—(page 88.)

“ Br. E. R. Owen, of the ‘ Maitland ’ Lodge, No. 112, Goderich, asserts that he has a demit from the ‘ St. John’s ’ Lodge, No. 40, Hamilton, and if so he has been irregularly suspended, but as he has shown no proof of this in his appeal to your M.W. Body, and the contrary is asserted on the part of the ‘ St. John’s ’ Lodge, it is respectfully recommended that the D.D.G.M., for the Huron District, demand, from said Br. Owen, proof of his having retired from ‘ St. John’s ’ Lodge, in good standing, previous to the suspension being removed.”

Upon application to Brother Owen, he has produced the certificate to which he refers, as follows :

“ ST. JOHN’S LODGE, Hamilton, Canada West, Sept. 1st, A.L., 5856.

“ *To all good Masons around the world.*

“ This is to certify that Brother Edwin Robert Owen is a worthy Master Mason, in good standing.”

“ In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the Seal of this Lodge, this 12th day of September, A.L., 5856.

[L.S.]

“ THOS. C. STERLING.

“ Countersigned,

“ *Secretary.*”

“ JOHN F. McCUAIG, W.M.”

I do not understand, by a strict examination of the certificate produced, that it can be construed as evidence of his having retired from “ St. John’s ” Lodge ; by the kindness of the present W.M. of that Lodge, I have been enabled to refer to the Lodge books, but I find no entry upon the minutes relating to this case. I have no doubt, from the circumstances which have come to my knowledge, that Br. Owen, when he obtained this certificate, and then about to live in England, was *bona fide* in his belief that it was a discharge of his connection with the Lodge. I also find that, after his return from Europe, on 29th October, 1858, Br. Owen, in answer to letters from “ St. John’s ” Lodge—although admitting his surprise that any demand should be made of him—led “ St. John’s ” Lodge to believe that he would pay up the dues, but at that time pleading his narrow circumstances as an excuse for non-payment. The certificate produced does not justify me in removing the suspension ; but I think the circumstances of the case are such as should induce “ St. John’s ” Lodge to remit the dues and remove the suspension.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have, during the past year, granted to three different Lodges dispensations for masonic balls, and another to a Lodge to walk in procession to church at the festival of St. John the Baptist, accompanied by a neighboring one.

WELLINGTON LODGE, GUELPH, No. 33.

This Lodge has been under suspension since 5th December, 1860, under the following circumstances :—

On 1st November, 1860, being the regular monthly meeting of the Lodge, the name of a gentleman was submitted to the Lodge for initiation into freemasonry at the next regular meeting in December. Subsequently, and on the same night, (and, as is said, after the Lodge had been closed) it was determined to initiate the candidate on the 12th of same month, and also to confer on him the three degrees on the same night, and an application to obtain a Dispensation from the M.W. the Grand Master was sent through the telegraph office, with that object.

On 9th November, 1860, I was informed that the initiation was about to take place, without those specialties required by the Constitution in extreme cases having been observed ; and on 10th November, I wrote to the Secretary, informing him that to ballot and initiate under the circumstances was unconstitutional; that he should bring my letter to the knowledge of the Lodge ; and that the initiation could not be proceeded with.

I also wrote to the W.M. of the Lodge, enclosing him a copy of my letter to the Secretary. To these letters I did not receive any answer.

On 4th December, 1860, I went specially to Guelph, and called upon the Secretary, (the W. M. living nine miles out of town) and ascertained that although my letters had been both duly received before the ballot and initiation had taken place, yet that my admonition had been entirely disregarded, and the candidate had been initiated into the first degree on 12th November.

Under these circumstances, I took possession of the Warrant and Minute Book ; and, upon reflection, I, the next day, (5th December) suspended the Lodge, until the pleasure of the M.W. Grand Master should be known ; and upon my report to him, the M.W. G. M.

continued the suspension until the present session of Grand Lodge.

In order to have the entire facts, I formally applied to the Secretary for a copy of the telegraph message transmitted to the Grand Master, the date, and facts connected therewith.

I have not received an answer from the Secretary upon this subject, and therefore communicate the information I have been otherwise furnished,—that the telegraph message was sent, in the name of the W. M., by a Fellowcraft, a member of the Lodge.

I herewith place at your disposal the Warrant of the Lodge and the Minute Book, which latter, I regret to remark, is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The letters I wrote to the Secretary and W. M., I can furnish copies of for further examination, if required.

NEW LODGES.

During the past masonic year, the following lodges have been formed and are now under dispensation :—

At <i>Mitchell</i>	Tudor Lodge.
“ <i>Stratford</i>	Tecumseh do.
“ <i>Berlin</i>	The Grand River do.,

to all of which I recommend that warrants should be issued.

The Huron District Lodges now number as follows :—

Lodges at work	8
“ under Dispensation	3
“ “ Suspension	1

OF JURISDICTION.

I think Grand Lodge cannot be too explicit upon the necessity of a strict line of demarcation between the duties and responsibilities of the several districts; for instance, I think, the R.W.D.D.G.M., for the Toronto District, erred in a dispensation which he granted in favour of a member of “ Wellington” Lodge, while that Lodge was under suspension; although I express an opinion at variance with his, with extreme diffidence, but as he has so fairly placed the whole question before you, further observation from me is unnecessary.

It has also so happened, that a Toronto Lodge, has taken upon itself to recommend the petition, for the formation of a new Lodge

within my district, and situate some 70 miles from Toronto, the necessity and propriety of which the Toronto Lodge had no knowledge; and although such recommendations are irregular, and fall to the ground, yet they embarrass the freedom of the proper Lodges, to which such petitions should be referred.

I have also to refer to a painful case of the conduct of a brother mason, residing within my district, but not a member of any Lodge of that district, but a member of a Lodge in an adjoining district, whose conduct had been represented to me, and upon whose offences I should have made a report, (having first however obtained the consent of the worthy and R. W. D.D.G.M. Toronto District,) but as I am informed that the Lodge of which the erring brother was a member, has lately suspended him, and recommended his expulsion, I need not further enter into the subject, than to mention that I have preserved a record of the case, and of the summons served upon him, to appear at this meeting before Grand Lodge.

VISITS TO LODGES.

I deeply regret that I have not been able to visit all the Lodges in my district which in my opinion, it is indispensable should be done, but during the past year it has been past my control to do so; and although I believe that all my lodges are faithfully at work, I beg leave to offer my apology to them for a seeming neglect.

In conclusion, I trust that at the present communication, the importance of uniform by-laws, and uniform lodge minutes, will not be lost sight of, as very great advantages can be obtained by regularity in these particulars.

ÆMILIUS IRVING,
D.D.G.M., Huron District.

*Office of the D.D.G.M.,
Galt, 1st July, 1861.*

The above Report from the D.D.G.M., for the Huron District was, on motion, received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

R.W. Br. Alfred A. Campbell, District Deputy Grand Master for the Prince Edward District, read the following

R E P O R T :

*To the M.W., Grand Lodge
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.*

In drawing up a Report on the District over which I have the honor to preside, I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible, by only remarking on such matters as came most prominently before me in my official capacity during the past year. The District having been managed so efficiently by my predecessor, R.W. Br. John Charles Franck, I found such good order and harmony prevailing amongst the various Lodges and members of the Craft, that I have had comparatively but little to adjudicate upon.

On the 27th day of December last past, being St. John the Evangelist's festival day, I had the honor of installing the officers of various Lodges at Stirling, and take this opportunity of acknowledging the kindness received from the brethren of "Stirling" Lodge, No. 69. I was accompanied by R.W. Br. J. C. Franck, and many members of the "Moira" and "Belleville" Lodges. It affords me much pleasure on this occasion to give expression to the favorable opinion I entertain of the services afforded to Free Masonry in this part of my District by R. W. Br. the Rev. J. A. Preston, M.A., incumbent of Stirling, P. M. of "Stirling" Lodge, and in saying this I merely re-echo, I am convinced, the sentiments of the brethren resident there.

On the 18th day of January last, past, again accompanied by many brethren from Belleville, I visited (by special invitation) "Prince Edward's" Lodge, No. 18, Picton; there was a full attendance, and I gave instruction in the work. After the labors of the evening were over, the Belleville brethren and myself were very hospitably entertained by the Lodge.

On the 28th of same month, I granted a Dispensation for a Lodge of Instruction to "Maple Leaf" Lodge, No. 119, Bath; and on the 1st of February succeeding, I granted a similar Dispensation to "Franck" Lodge, No. 127 Frankfort.

I have had much pleasure in recommending the granting of a Dispensation by the M.W. the Grand Master, for opening the

"Prince of Wales" Lodge, Newburg, which Dispensation was received in due course and handed to the W.M. elect, having satisfied myself that he was worthy to be entrusted with the working and governing of a Lodge.

With regard to granting Dispensations for opening new Lodges, I have considered it indispensable to the efficient working of Lodges, that they should commence free from debt, and have insisted that all the jewels, working tools, paraphernalia, &c., necessary and requisite for the work should be first procured, so that new Lodges can commence free from all liabilities, and not subjected to be hampered in their after career, by being obliged to meet old incumbrances, which rule I am happy to say, has been complied with by the "Prince of Wales" Lodge.

With respect to the complaint of Br. Henry Squire, of "United" Lodge, No. 29, Brighton, against Bro. James Peck, of "Consecon" Lodge, No. 50, Consecon, "as having defrauded him of a certain sum of money," and which complaint was referred to me by Grand Lodge to adjudicate thereon.—[See page 89, G.L. Proceedings, 1860.] I have to report, for the information of Grand Lodge, that Brs. Squire and Peck were duly summoned to appear, and from the evidence laid before me on that occasion by Brs. Squire and Peck; I have arrived at the decision that, although Br. Squire had an ordinary claim against Br. Peck, still there was no evidence of fraud against Br. Peck to sustain the charge preferred, and I, therefore, dismissed the case.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of all proceedings taken by "Union" Lodge, No. 9, Napanee, on a complaint preferred by W. Br. George Schryver, against Br. W. George Bartels, both brother members of that Lodge, and which complaint has been forwarded to Grand Lodge.

A question of Masonic jurisprudence having arisen as to whether a man can be initiated into the principles of Free Masonry who can neither read nor write, "but can mechanically, however, sign his name."

I gave my decision that it was neither Masonic or expedient to admit him.

I have confirmed the By-laws of different Lodges in the district,

and have endeavoured to carry out the object of my predecessor, in having an uniform system adopted.

Application having been made to me for granting permission to bury a brother Fellow-Craft with Masonic honors, I declined complying with the request of the applicants.

On the 24th day of last June, I had the pleasure of visiting "Franck" Lodge, No. 127, Frankfort, for the purpose of celebrating the festival of St. John the Baptist. The Lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the brethren went in procession (for which I had granted a Dispensation) to church, where a very eloquent and learned discourse was delivered to the brethren present by Reverend Br. Wm. Bleasdell, A. M., incumbent of Trenton, and District Grand Chaplain. The Rev. Br. was assisted in the services of the day by R.W. Br. the Rev. James A. Preston, incumbent of Stirling, and Grand Chaplain of Canada. After re-assembling in Lodge, the officers elect, of "Franck" and "Stirling" Lodges, were installed.

I regret to say that I have been unable, from the extent of the district, the severity of the past winter, and the pressure of private business, to visit as many Lodges in my district, during this year of office, as I would have wished, but that those I did visit I found both anxious and willing to forward the interests of Masonry, and abide by the ancient land-marks of the order.

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL,
D.D.G.M.

The foregoing report from the D.D.G.M. for the Prince Edward District, was received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

The Grand Secretary submitted and read the following Report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Eastern Townships District :—

R E P O R T.

WATERLOO, 28th June, 1861.

To THOMAS B. HARRIS, Esq.,
Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Canada.

R.W. SIR AND BROTHER :—In conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, I respectfully beg leave to lay before the

Grand Lodge an account of the progress of Masonry during the past year within the district over which I have had the honor to preside.

During the past year I have visited all the Masonic Lodges in this district, with the exception of "St. Francis" Lodge, Richmond, and am pleased in being able to report that taking into consideration the many disadvantages to which Country Lodges are almost invariably subjected, I have generally found them in as flourishing and prosperous a condition as could be reasonably expected.

"Yamaska" Lodge, at Granby, is in a most flourishing condition. "Golden Rule" Lodge, Stanstead, has, during the past year erected and furnished a splendid Masonic Hall, at a cost of about \$1500, for which the Craft are much indebted to the energy of W. Br. Colby.

There appears to have been some rivalry between "Provost" Lodge, Dunham, and "Stanbridge" Lodge, Stanbridge, each seeming to strive to outvie the other in number of its members, which I think is to be regretted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. MITCHELL.

The Report was received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

R. W. Br. John F. La Serre, D.D.G.M. for the Central District, submitted and read the following

REPORT:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.*

For the second time it becomes my pleasing duty to present a report of Freemasonry in the Central district.

The number of Lodges have increased to eighteen, of which four are working under Dispensation, viz., the "Aylmer," at Aylmer, the "Excelsior," at Morrisburg, the "Friendly Brothers," at Iroquois, and the "Mississippi," at Almonte. Of the first I am happy to state that the fears I entertained and expressed in my former report, as to its future welfare, have been entirely removed, and it is now working very satisfactorily; of the second, I may

safely say that I have never seen a Lodge formed with so much enterprise and spirit; no expense has been spared in furnishing the Lodge, and getting it into the most efficient working order, and better still, every officer, from Master to Tyler, is thoroughly acquainted with his duty, which is performed promptly and with precision; of the third, although the same amount of energy has not been exhibited, yet from the soundness of the material of which it is composed, and the friendly emulation I have witnessed to vie with the sister Lodge at Morrisburg, I do not hesitate to predict ultimate success. The fourth I inspected a few days ago, and I am well satisfied with the progress it had made during the very short period it has been in existence. I therefore confidently hope that this Most Worshipful Body will grant them all Warrants of confirmation during the present session.

I had much pleasure, early in the season, in consecrating the "Cornwall" Lodge, and installing the W.M., under whose judicious government it has been progressing steadily ever since it was first started by me under a Dispensation; and I am happy to see that the members are determined to maintain the good report I gave of them last year.

The "Rising Sun" Lodge, at Farmersville, the only one which, through circumstances mentioned in my report last year, I was prevented from visiting, I took the earliest opportunity of seeing this spring. I did not, however, find it in an as efficient a state as I should have liked, and which I attributed partly to the fact that there was no regular Lodge room, but that the brethren held their meetings in the Town Hall, a place of course used for a variety of other purposes. I endeavored to point out the irregularity of such a course, and the necessity for immediately procuring some room to be properly fitted up with all the appurtenances of a Lodge, where work could be carried on at all times without interruption.

I was much pleased in a recent visit to the "St. Francis" Lodge, Smith's Falls, to find it quite resuscitated from what it was when I was there before; many things which I had pointed out as wanting had been procured, new furniture purchased, and the brethren in decidedly far better working order.

Kingston continues to maintain her well-earned reputation for good Masonic working, and the Ottawa Lodges are flourishing under

very efficient Masters; but I will not further particularize, as it may prove too lengthy, and a general report may suffice.

I have made it my constant endeavor to impress at all times the importance of holding Lodges of instruction; nothing can prove more beneficial to the Craft than the establishment of these Lodges, which make members practical working Masons, unfolding the secret depths of Masonry, and explaining the hidden beauties which it veils. Wherever my advice has been taken the happiest results have followed; but, unfortunately, in a few instances, Lodges in the back country, isolated from others, are at a great disadvantage.

But if an uniform system of work does not prevail through the district, I am happy to say that the true principles of the Craft, that of brotherly love and harmony do, and I am proud to have to record that, although the Lodges over which I have had the honor to preside are so numerous and so large, yet not one single complaint has been laid before me during the last twelve months; this fact alone says much for the truly Masonic spirit which pervades the whole district, and augurs well for the future prosperity of the Craft. I am happy to add that a custom, which I feared was becoming too prevalent throughout the country has very much abated in this district, I allude to public processions; during the past year I have only received one application for a Dispensation for that purpose, and in this instance as the reasons laid down appeared to me to be just and proper, I acceded to the request; I refer to a celebration, held in Kemptville, on the 24th of June.

Before concluding I beg to thank the brethren of the Central district for the kindness and attention they have uniformly shown me during the last two years, and if on any occasion I have been instrumental in diffusing and spreading light and instruction to any brother or brethren, I am amply repaid for all my labors by such a result.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

G. F. LA SERRE,
D.D.G.M., Central District.

The Report of the D. D. G. M. for the Central District was received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

The Grand Secretary next submitted and read the Report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Wilson District, as follows:—

R E P O R T.

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master,
Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada.*

M.W. SIR AND BRETHREN,—In obedience to the regulations of Grand Lodge I have the honor to present the Second Annual Report for the Wilson District.

In July last the W.M. of "King Hiram" Lodge, No. 37, Ingersoll, informed me of the death of brother Edwin Williams, Secretary of that Lodge, who was buried with Masonic honors. The death of this excellent and highly respected brother created a void in the membership of the Lodge, and his loss was deeply felt in the community of which he was a worthy member.

In August I received a letter from the Secretary of "King Hiram" Lodge, No. 78, Tillsonburgh, informing me of the exclusion of John Mabee, an Entered Apprentice, from the benefits of Masonry for immoral conduct.

September last, the Senior Warden of "Burford" Lodge, No. 106, wrote, complaining that the W.M. had not called a meeting of the Lodge since his installation in December, 1859, and enquiring if a successor could not be elected, as there were several applications for initiation.

I took the earliest opportunity to call a meeting of the Lodge, and put it in working order; since then they have added several members to their number, and at present appear to be progressing satisfactorily, and will, I have no doubt, soon become as good a working Lodge as any in this district.

October 6th, I received a letter from brother James White, formerly a member of "King Hiram" Lodge, No. 37, Ingersoll, complaining of unkind treatment on the part of the Lodge toward him, in having suspended him for non-payment of dues, after having granted him a demit, bearing date seventh March, 1855. On receiving the demit from brother White, I transmitted the same to the Worshipful Master for explanation, and suggested the propriety of removing the suspension, as the Lodge were clearly

in error in pursuing the course they had toward brother White. Since that time I have not heard a word from the W. M. or Secretary, neither has the demit been returned. I am at a loss to account for this continued silence on the part of those brethren, and purpose making further inquiries into the subject and endeavor to have justice done brother White.

In the month of October I received from the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary a communication containing a protest from Bro. J. H. Goodson, appealing to the M.W. Grand Master against the proceedings of the W.M. of "Doric" Lodge, No. 121, Brantford, in the matter of a petition for initiation from a Mr. Roberts, with instructions to investigate the complaint and report the result of my enquiries. About the same time I received a copy of the same from brother Goodson, who is a member of the same Lodge, "Doric," informing me that he had transmitted the original to the R.W. the Grand Secretary, with a request to have them submitted to the M.W. the Grand Master for his opinion thereon.

At the time I was laboring under severe indisposition, and after my recovery, a journey to the west, with a press of business, prevented my attention to the subject for some time; finally, in the month of February, I notified the parties to meet me at the regular communication of the Lodge, when I would be prepared to attend to the matters in difference.

On my arrival in Brantford, I was informed by the W.M. Br. Pruyn, that brother Goodson was desirous to withdraw his protest, and in an interview with brother Goodson, I became satisfied that he had proceeded under a misapprehension of constitutional law, and as he expressed a desire to withdraw his complaint, and no legal difficulty presenting itself, I offered no objection, but rather approved of his wish to reconcile matters, and got brother Goodson to state his withdrawal in writing, which will be found on reference to the papers returned to the R.W. Grand Secretary's office.

The objections having been removed and harmony restored, greatly to the satisfaction of the brethren of "Doric" Lodge, the business of the Lodge was proceeded with in a most satisfactory manner, and I apprehend no difficulties of the kind will again occur, especially in "Doric" Lodge.

A number of brethren in the village of Port Dover, in the county of Norfolk, having applied for a Dispensation to open a Lodge in that village, by the name of "Erie" Lodge, I cheerfully recommended their application to the M.W. the Grand Master, who was pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and on the 20th May, I attended, with the M.W.P.G.M. William Mercer Wilson, who occupied the chair on the occasion, and a large number of brethren from other Lodges, to perform the necessary installation ceremony, and I have great pleasure in recommending that the Dispensation be superceded by a Warrant of Constitution.

The Secretary of "King Hiram" Lodge, No. 78, Tillsonburgh, notified me of the death of brother Alfred J. Hunter, who departed this life on the 3rd of February last, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. He was buried by the Craft at Port Burwell.

I have visited all the Lodges over which I have the honor to preside except three, which I had appointed to meet but was prevented from illness.

There are at present sixteen Lodges in the Wilson District, all in a flourishing condition, and working harmoniously and with true Masonic friendship.

When making my official visits I have endeavored to exemplify the work as adopted by Grand Lodge, and I am happy to find the strongest desire manifested on the part of all the Lodges to perfect themselves in the Ritual.

That part of the Report of the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations, referring the case of Br. George W. Tower, who is under suspension from "King Hiram" Lodge, No. 78, be referred to the D.D.G.M. for the Wilson District, to report thereon, has not been acted upon, as brother Tower has been, and is at present in the United States, consequently could not be summoned to meet the Lodge, he being without the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

I trust the Grand Lodge will act upon the suggestion of the Past Grand Master in his last annual address, recommending the appointment of a general committee, to whom important questions of Masonic law and usage might be referred, this would tend to preserve uniformity on important questions, it

would also relieve the District Deputy Grand Masters of much responsibility, and establish confidence with the Lodges generally. There are many important questions arising, on, Masonic Constitutional law and usage, which cannot well be settled by District Deputy Grand Masters to the satisfaction of parties more immediately interested, hence the necessity that arises for an efficient Board to whom reference may be made, and in many instances this would relieve the Grand Master, as also the Grand Secretary of much trouble at present imposed on them, by constant references from brethren and from Lodges.

It has come under my notice that some brethren having a personal objection against a candidate for admission, will go privately to brethren and request them to cast a black ball, which in too many instances I regret to say has its influences, and those brethren attend the Lodge for no other purpose than to reject the candidate, not from any objection on their part, but to oblige one who has secretly canvassed their vote. To this course, so objectionable, I have lectured the brethren in the Lodge, against such unconstitutional and unmasonic conduct. If the purity of the ballot is suffered to be interfered with the most important pillar of Masonry must fall.

I cannot close this report without returning my best thanks to the right worshipful the Grand Secretary, for his uniform kindness and urbanity shewn me during the two years I have had the honor to preside over the Wilson District.

It now remains for me to thank the brethren of the Wilson District, for the kindness with which they received me on all my official visits to their several lodges.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WHITEHEAD,
D.D.G.M., Wilson District.

The Report from the D.D.G.M., for the Wilson District, was received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

R.W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, District Deputy Grand Master

for the Montreal District, at a subsequent period of the proceedings, submitted and read his report, as follows:—

R E P O R T .

*To the M.W. Grand Master
and the Grand Lodge of Canada.*

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to report upon the condition of Freemasonry in the Montreal District.

During the past year, I have frequently visited officially all the Lodges in this District under our jurisdiction, with one exception: and it affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to report that they are all in a flourishing condition. Their meetings are numerously attended, and as an evidence of the unanimity and fraternal concord which prevails amongst the brethren and Lodges in this district, I may state that no complaint of any kind has been made to me during the year just closed. I shall, therefore, as briefly as possible allude to the Lodges in the order of their seniority:—

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY

Is in a prosperous state; and while its membership-roll contains the names of so many brethren who zealously endeavour to promote the interests of the Lodge, and the cause generally, it may always be expected to maintain a high rank amongst the Lodges of the province.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, NO. 19,

Has enjoyed a large share of prosperity during the past year, as compared with previous years. Large accessions have been made to its membership, and what is of still more importance, the greatest harmony and good feeling prevail amongst its members. It contains a number of brethren who have long striven earnestly to exemplify the principles of our loved institution.

ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 21,

Has fully maintained its position during the past year. It has received an average accession of new members, and the brethren

generally manifest great zeal in their efforts to diffuse a knowledge of the principles of our institution. This Lodge has sustained a severe loss in the sudden death of W. Br. Edward Himes, the immediate P. M.,—a brother who devoted himself unwearingly to the cause of Freemasonry ; whose ear was always open to the appeal of a brother in distress, and whose hand was ever ready to obey the promptings of a warm and generous heart, by rendering abundant relief to his poorer brethren. His loss falls heavily upon the Lodge with which he was connected ; he will also be missed by the other Lodges in the District. All who knew him respected him for his many virtues and sterling worth.

HOYLE LODGE, NO. 60,

Lacolle, is the only Lodge in the district not visited by me, although I desired very much to do so, and repeatedly made arrangements for that purpose, but from circumstances entirely beyond my control I was unable to carry out my intentions. I learn, however, in a communication from the Worshipful Master—Bro. W. H. Weldon—that the Lodge is in a thriving condition, having added considerable to its numbers during the year ; that its meetings are well attended ; and that its members duly appreciate the excellencies of the institution.

MONTREAL KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 124,

Though organized only a little over one year, has made such rapid progress that it now outstrips in point of numbers every other Lodge in the District. It is still steadily increasing. On the receipt of the Warrant, in December last, I had the honor of constituting the Lodge, and installing the Charter Officers. The brethren of this Lodge appear to be actuated by a true masonic spirit, and if they continue in well-doing as they have begun, the Lodge will wield an immense influence for good to our fraternity.

Between the brethren of "St. Paul's" Lodge, No. 514, register of England, the "Elgin" Lodge, No. 348, register of Scotland, and our members, harmonious fraternal relations exist ; but their fellowship would doubtless be far more intimate and cordial if the action taken by our Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication, respecting "St. Lawrence" and "St. George's Lodges, in Montreal, so called—had been followed up in such a manner as to have left no

misunderstanding regarding the character and intent of that decision.

Such, unfortunately, has not been the case. The M. W. the representative of the Grand Lodge of England has not, I regret to say, carried out the instructions contained in the request of Grand Lodge, as expressed in the report of the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations, in which power and authority were given him “to proceed at an early day to Montreal, and by a personal visit, lay before those Lodges the injudicious steps they have taken, and urge upon them the propriety of placing themselves on a true masonic footing with the brethren working under Charters granted by this Grand Lodge.”

The M. W. the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, has not done this ; nor has any officer of this Grand Lodge in any way brought before the members of those Lodges the fact, that they have been pronounced irregular by the supreme masonic authority in this province ; and that consequently it was our duty to withhold from them that fraternal recognition which they so earnestly desired, until the conditions of the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada had been complied with. M. W. Bro. Stephens, it is true, did visit Montreal on two separate occasions, and it is within my knowledge that the brethren of those Lodges cherished a strong hope that an opportunity would be afforded them to realize their expectations of meeting with him, and receiving from him that information which they had unofficially learned Grand Lodge intended he should communicate to them ; but from causes which he will probably explain, he never called the brethren together, but met and communicated only with a very few of the present OFFICERS of those irregular Lodges, with what result I am not aware. Had the course laid down so clearly in the extract from the Proceedings of last Grand Lodge, before quoted, been pursued, (as Grand Lodge certainly expected it would have been) I am aware that a large number of those brethren were prepared at once to discontinue their supposed allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and to have taken the action indicated by the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge, which would have put an end to this difficulty. In consequence of such mismanagement, as I

conceive it to have been, the matter remains in no better state than it did a year ago; for though the M.W. the Grand Master did recently take action in regard to *one* of those Lodges, as will appear from the correspondence annexed, yet practically it is of no value, so far as they are concerned, for both Lodges continue working as before, and both are visited and fraternally recognised by the members of the "Elgin," register of Scotland, and the "St. Paul's," register of England, with the members of which latter Lodges, our members, as I before stated, sustain friendly fraternal relations. The intention of Grand Lodge—as expressed in the concluding sentence of the report of the committee before referred to—has been, beyond all doubt, completely frustrated; and it may, therefore, be fairly a matter for consideration—seeing that the same result followed in a similar case in another district during the previous year—whether Grand Lodge should not entrust such business to its own proper officers and not to foreign representatives, who, notwithstanding the purity of their intentions, must necessarily, in such cases, feel themselves fettered by the peculiarity of their position, and are always left open to the charge—no matter how unjustly—of attempting the impossibility of serving two masters.

The following correspondence will explain the reason why I, as District Deputy Grand Master, took no action in the matter. I may, however, state here, that having had a personal interview with the M.W. the Grand Master, he requested me to leave it in the hands of M.W. Br. Stephens, and if it were not settled soon, he would issue an edict to give effect to the decision of Grand Lodge. The first communication I had from him was the following:

(*From the M. W. the Grand Master to the D. D. G. M. for the District of Montreal.*)

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,
Grand Master's Office,
QUEBEC, 21st January, 1861.

MY DEAR AND R. W. BROTHER,

I forward you a letter from M. W. Brother W. C. Stephens, Rep. G. L. of England, enclosing a communication received by him from that Grand Lodge, respecting the difficulty with the St. Lawrence Lodge, held in your city. You will see that it is absolutely necessary that *very full* information is sent to me, and, above all, substantial *proof* that the St. Lawrence Lodge ceased to exist as asserted. Correct *dates* are imperative, as mere assertions, without evidence, are of no avail, and cannot do otherwise than put the G. L. of Canada

in a false position. I met W. Bro. Murdock Morison, at the St. Lawrence Hall, and he promised me complete information, the Dispensation, &c., but has not fulfilled his promise. I would have seen you, if I had not only been detained by the storm, but suffered so severely from frost bites that I could not be much out. Let me hear as soon as possible, and believe me,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) T. D. HARINGTON, G.M.

R. W. BRO. A. A. STEVENSON,
D. D. G. Master, Montreal.

P.S.—I am told M. W. Bro. Bernard, and R. W. Bro. Morris are conversant with the entire case.

(*Copy of letter referred to in the Grand Master's communication.*)

HAMILTON, C. W., December 14, 1860.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,

I have the honor of enclosing a copy of a communication I have received from the R. W. the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, written by order of the Colonial Board, complaining of the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its last Annual Communication, in declaring as irregular the St. Lawrence Lodge, in the city of Montreal, working under an English Warrant, and requesting to be furnished, for the information of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England, with a statement of the grounds upon which that action was founded, and further information regarding the position of that Lodge. I beg to enclose also a copy of my reply thereto.

I would beg respectfully to urge upon you, Most Worshipful Sir, an early compliance with the request of the Grand Lodge of England, and in offering this suggestion, as well as in the views I have expressed, and in the action I have taken in regard to the subject of that correspondence, I am confident you will believe that I have been actuated by a sincere desire to avoid the possibility of committing any act that could bear the construction of injustice or oppression towards any member of our fraternity; and that I was at the same time earnestly solicitous of cementing the cordial feelings now happily existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada, in both of which sentiments I well know you heartily concur.

I have the honor to be,

Most Worshipful Grand Master,

Your most faithful and respectful Servant and Brother,

(Signed,) W. C. STEPHENS,
Rep. G.L. of England.

T. D. HARINGTON, Esq.,
Grand Master Grand Lodge of Canada.

(*Copy of a letter enclosed in that of M.W. Bro. Stephens.*)

FREEMASON'S HALL, LONDON.
November 17, 1860.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to inform you that a formal complaint against some recent proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in

respect to the St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 923, Montreal, has been laid before the Colonial Board, and I am directed to communicate the facts to you, and to request that you will forthwith bring the case before the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

It is stated by the W. Master of the St. Lawrence Lodge, in a memorial addressed to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, that on the 10th July last, you, as the representative of our Grand Lodge, notified to him, that charges extending over a period of five years, had been preferred against his Lodge by the D.D.G.M. of the Montreal District, under the G. L. of Canada, in a Report addressed to that Grand Lodge, but that he had not been furnished with a copy of that Report, although called upon to make a formal reply to it by the next morning, in consequence of the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada being fixed for the 11th July, and the following day.

The substance of the charges, however, so gathered from your letter of the 7th July, addressed to Bro. Romeo H. Stephens, the W. Master of the St. Lawrence Lodge, are these:—That in the Report from the D.D.G.M. of the Montreal District, which was to be laid before the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the meeting then about to be held, it was alleged that in the year 1855, by the unanimous vote of the St. Lawrence Lodge, specially summoned to consider what action should be taken with respect to the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Canada, the warrant was surrendered to the Provincial Grand Master, the Hon. Mr. Badgley, on the express understanding that it was to be returned to England. That the Provincial Grand Master received it on that condition, and declared the warrant to be extinct. That the Lodge then affiliated with the newly formed Grand Lodge of Canada, procured a Dispensation from that body, and worked under it. That this Dispensation was subsequently returned to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and an application made to the P.G.M. Bro. Badgley, to have the previously surrendered warrant returned, and that contrary to the conditions on which it had been given up, the warrant was re-issued, and the Lodge re-organized under it. That the P.G.M. Bro. Badgley exceeded his authority in re-issuing the warrant, and that the Lodge soon after this became dormant, and continued so for two years. The W. Master adds that on the 11th or 12th of July, the Grand Lodge of Canada declared the St. Lawrence Lodge irregular, and that this was announced in the public prints of the 13th of that month.

Having thus given you a summary of what appears to have formed the ground of complaint against the St. Lawrence Lodge, the specific charges not having been enumerated to the Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Canada, I am directed by the Board to request that you will forthwith bring this matter before the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada; that you will apply for and forward to me, for the information of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, a copy of the report made to the Grand Lodge of Canada by the D.D.G.M. of the Montreal District, which induced that Grand Lodge to take the very unusual and extreme step of declaring a Lodge, holding a warrant from another Grand Lodge, to be irregular; and that you will obtain the particulars of the evidence that was brought forward, and upon which the report was founded. It is also requested that you will ascertain from the Grand Lodge of Canada, the date when the dispensation alleged to have been granted, was issued, with the names of the brethren to whom it was granted, and the name of the brother or brethren who signed the Dispensation, and likewise the date when the Dispensation was given up to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the reasons assigned for the surrender of it.

The Board will feel obliged by your taking up this matter at once, as so great a wrong appears to have been done to one of our Lodges. The whole case hinges upon facts easy of proof or refutation, and the Board feel sure,

that you, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, will use your utmost exertions to protect the interests of all Lodges and Masons holding under the sanction and authority of that Grand Lodge.

I have the honor to be,

Your faithful servant and Brother,

(Signed,) *W.M. GRAY CLARK, G.S.*

By order of the Colonial Board.

W. C. STEPHENS, Esq.,

Representative of the G.L. of England,
Hamilton, C.W.

(*Copy of Reply to the Grand Master, by the D.D.G.M., Montreal District.*)

MONTRÉAL, February 5, 1861.

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER.—On my return from Upper Canada a few days ago, I found your letter of 21st January, (with its enclosures,) awaiting me. With regard to the information asked for relative to St. Lawrence Lodge, I would respectfully call to your recollection the fact, that the whole matter was referred to a Special Committee, at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, held in Ottawa City in July last. That Committee took evidence thereon, and reported to Grand Lodge, which report, as you are well aware, was unanimously adopted. The proceedings of that Committee, which I presume are still in the possession of the Grand Secretary, will no doubt be amply sufficient for the purpose you desire.

In addition to this, M.W. Sir, I may state that M.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, in Canada, during his two visits to Montreal last fall, was furnished with all the information, documents, &c., that could be procured, or that were necessary to enable him to arrive at a correct conclusion on the subject. It is therefore a matter of astonishment to me, M.W. Sir, that he should now ask for information from you, which was freely furnished him here on the spot several months ago, and which he obtained, according to his own statement, for the express purpose of transmitting immediately to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

If, after all this, you consider it necessary that the brethren in Montreal should be put to the trouble of re-opening the subject again, and re-gathering the information, &c., on which the decision of our Grand Lodge was based, of course it can be done; but I really cannot see why the Grand Lodge of Canada should be arraigned and put upon its defence before the Colonial Board of the Grand Lodge of England, at the instigation of a Lodge which has been pronounced to be irregular, by the highest masonic authority in this country.

There is one point, however, regarding which there seems to be some misunderstanding, and that has reference to the "*Dispensation*" issued to St. Lawrence Lodge. It may be necessary here to explain, that at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, *Dispensations* were issued to all the Lodges which then affiliated with it. These Dispensations, as they were called, were meant to supplant the European Warrants under which those Lodges were held prior to that period, and simply authorized them to continue their work as heretofore. They were issued in 1855 by the Grand Master, and countersigned by the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary. They were intended to remain in force only until the Canadian Warrants could be got ready, and they were regularly exchanged for the new forms in 1856. One of these Dispensations, bearing date Nov. 5, 1855, was issued to St.

Lawrence Lodge, in the same manner as to all other affiliated Lodges, after a unanimous vote of the Lodge to that effect,—their English Warrant having, about that time, been given up to R. W. Bro. Badgley, then Provincial Grand Master for this District, on the express condition that it was never to be used to revive that or any other Lodge in Canada. Under that Dispensation, or temporary Warrant before alluded to, their officers were elected and installed in Dec., 1855, and they continued working under it for several months. Sometime in 1856, a resolution was passed by the Lodge, expressing a desire to return to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. The Worshipful Master, however, dissented, and not only held the Dispensation, but also the Jewels, working tools, &c., &c. The English Warrant was afterwards, notwithstanding the previous arrangement to the contrary, returned by Bro. Badgley, to Bro. John Clark, and some other members of the Lodge. The W. M. was, at a later period, induced to give up the jewels and working tools to those brethren who revived the English Warrant, but he holds the Dispensation in his possession to the present day. I hope this explanation will enable you to understand the case more clearly in regard to the Dispensation spoken of, which, as you will perceive, was issued on the notification to the Grand Secretary, that the Lodge had affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and not on the application of a certain number of brethren, as would be the case in the formation of a new Lodge.

Before I close, I may state that there exists amongst our brethren here considerable dissatisfaction at the delay that has occurred in taking steps to give effect to the decision of Grand Lodge, regarding those two Montreal Lodges. As requested by you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in this city some time since, I have taken no steps whatever in the matter, but I certainly expected that long ere this, you would have issued an edict on the subject, such as you contemplated doing at the time just referred to.

I have the honor to remain, M. W. Sir,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

(Signed,) A. A. STEVENSON,
 D.D.G.M., *Montreal District.*

M. W. BRO. T. D. HARRINGTON,
G.M., G.L. of Canada.

(Copy of letter from the G.M. to the D.D.G.M. for the Montreal District.)

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 26th February, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER,

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, in reply to mine of the 21st ult., and regret that you did not confine your answer simply to furnishing the information I was under the necessity of calling for. Your position as D. D. G. M., does not require you to take part, for or against, in cases which relate to your district. On the contrary, the same strict impartiality is necessary to be observed by you, as by the Grand Master. Neither were you called upon to vindicate the honor of the Grand Lodge, which has in no way been impugned. I wished particularly to see the Dispensation granted to the St. Lawrence Lodge, and would have been pleased to read over the Minute Book, containing the particulars of the proceedings which actually occurred, when that Lodge returned its English Warrant, and declared its adherence to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The information I requested you to procure, and which ought to be obtainable

without trouble or difficulty, was for the Grand Master of England, as conveyed through the Grand Secretary; and being connected with an appeal from Canada, the English Colonial Board is the legitimate channel to look into the matter, and report to the Grand Master of England thereon.

The St. Lawrence Lodge, Montreal, has appealed against the adoption by the Grand Lodge of Canada, of a report of a Committee which declares it *to be working in an irregular manner*. The Lodge had an undoubted right so to do, and to claim the protection of its mother Grand Lodge, inasmuch as it could not be summoned to attend, or to be heard in defence before the condemning body to which its allegiance is not due. A Grand Master would neglect his duty, and be guilty of a breach of his oath of office, if he did not remonstrate on behalf of an appealing Lodge, and seek for full information, necessary for the successful issue of that appeal in his opinion. This the Grand Master of England has accordingly done, through his representative in Canada, who was also invested, in this instance, by the Grand Lodge of Canada, with authority to act in the premises, with a view to its final settlement. M. W. brother Stephens, as the representative of England, as well as under the authority of Canada, has also a clear right to the most full and careful information, and he is the best judge of the necessity for it; so that he may, to the utmost of his power, carry out his instructions, and make his report, especially in a case of such seriousness as the one in question, which involves the standing of a Lodge hailing under another and friendly power.

I therefore feel it to be my duty to announce to you, and through you to the brethren generally, that pending the issue of an appeal, I consider it just and expedient that so much of the report of the Committee and resolution of Grand Lodge, as relates to St. Lawrence Lodge, should be held in abeyance until the annual communication in July next,—and I take upon myself to suspend action previous to that period, in order that the Grand Lodge of England may have the opportunity of offering any evidence or information it may acquire, as well as advancing arguments in favor of reconsideration of the case, as will lead either to a revocation, or if not satisfactory, to a confirmation of the resolution of Grand Lodge.

With respect, however, to St. George's Lodge, Montreal, No. 643, which is included in the same report and resolution, the facts are different. It has not appealed; and I find published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, page 43, (1860,) a letter, decisive as to that Lodge having become extinct under its English Warrant, in 1855, when the Grand Lodge of Canada sprang into being; and I apprehend that although its recognition by England was not formally announced till 1859, its constitutionality, under that recognition, dates back to its organization. It is therefore, my duty to declare that no communication is to be held with the so-styled "St. George's" Lodge, No. 643, held in Montreal—it having ceased to work under England, as certified by the then Provincial Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal and William Henry, and there being no evidence of its ever having been legally re-established since, as a regular Lodge. You will have the goodness to give effect to my decision in your district. The letter to which I have made reference is as follows:—

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, District of Montreal and William Henry,
Montreal, 5th November, 1855.

SIR AND BROTHER.—I have to acknowledge receipt of the *Warrant of Constitution of St. George's Lodge*, of this city, that *Lodge having ceased to work under the United Grand Lodge of England*. I have also received the half-yearly returns of said Lodge to 1st instant, with the sum of £7 8s., in payment of the dues accrued, and I shall make early application to the Grand Secretary for Certificates which those returns call for.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

[Signed,]

OGILVY MOFFATT, P. G. Secretary.

Bro. JOHN CHARLES SPENCE, &c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

In your letter, my dear and R.W. brother, you volunteer the information, that considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the brethren at Montreal, because effect has not been sooner given to the resolution of Grand Lodge. Where a question of *right* or *wrong* is to be decided, the merits of the case and facts are to be the guide, not the approval or disapproval of individuals. This is Masonic law, usage, and equity, and it is an attribute of our Order not to be hasty, but to give every Lodge, or brother, the most complete opportunity of proving their freedom from blame. I should be very sorry to complain of *trouble* in carrying out this most excellent attribute, and *satisfaction* ought to prevail when the result declares the accused blameless, it being the establishment of innocence, not guilt, that should actuate every Freemason, even in inquiries of a most preliminary nature.

I remain, with every good wish, my dear Sir, and R.W. Bro.,
Yours very fraternally and truly,

[Signed,]

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, G.M.

R.W. BRO. A. A. STEVENSON,
D.D.G.M., Montreal District.

P.S.—I should be glad to have your acknowledgment of this letter.

As requested by the Grand Master, I enclosed an extract from his communication of February 26th, to all the Lodges in the Montreal district; but as some of the brethren were uncertain whether, according to the G.M.'s decision, they were at liberty to raternise with the brethren of "St. Lawrence" Lodge, and as I had no desire either to misinterpret or misconstrue his meaning or intention, I addressed a letter to him on that subject, and received a reply, of which the following is an extract:—

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,
Grand Master's Office,
QUEBEC, 15th May, 1861.

MY DEAR AND R.W. BROTHER,

* * * * *

Of course, under my decision on the St. Lawrence Lodge case, the brethren are allowed to visit it, and receive its members—the matter at issue being held in abeyance, pending an appeal. I hope all will end in good fellowship, and that the English Warrant may be surrendered for a Canadian one.

Believe me, my dear and R.W. brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

[Signed,]

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, G.M.

R.W. BRO. A. A. STEVENSON, Esq.,
Montreal District.

The foregoing correspondence appears to suggest one or two important constitutional questions to me, and in view of the

comparative infancy of our existence as a supreme governing body in Masonry, I may perhaps be permitted to observe that they are, in my opinion, worthy of the attention of Grand Lodge:

Does the Grand Master possess the authority of delaying executive action, in regard to questions upon which Grand Lodge has adjudicated; or is it within his discretion to suspend or hold in abeyance the deliberate action of the Grand Lodge, so as to permit of appeal being made therefrom to any other masonic authority?

The brethren connected with the Lodges under our jurisdiction in the city of Montreal, by my permission, held a masonic ball in February last, which was well attended, and was patronized by His Excellency Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, Bart., then administrator of the government. It was a matter of much regret that the M.W. the Grand Master, was unavoidably prevented from being present on that occasion.

In October last, the brethren, in Montreal, had the privilege of listening to a masonic address from the late eminent and esteemed Bro. Phillip C. Tucker, M.W. Grand Master, of Vermont, who visited the City at that time to take part in the presentation of a testimonial to M.W. Bro. Bernard, and embraced the opportunity of publicly delivering a very eloquent and instructive masonic address.

This proved to be his last masonic oration, for shortly after returning to his home, he was seized with sickness which terminated fatally early in April. His death, as I understand, has been referred to in the Grand Master's address, and this Grand Lodge, which owed him a heavy debt of gratitude, will, I feel sure, adopt some appropriate means to evince and perpetuate the respect and veneration with which our brethren cherish his memory.

Two masonic funerals have taken place in this district during the year, viz:—Bro. John Thompson, of Montreal, "Kilwinning" Lodge, and V.W. Bro. Edward Himes, of "Zetland" Lodge. Both of these brethren were held in high respect by the members of the fraternity.

One other topic seems to me to deserve the consideration of Grand Lodge. It relates to an evil which has already attained

considerable magnitude, and to which some check, if possible, ought to be given, viz :—the large number of perambulating masons, who make a business of travelling from place to place, and who by plausible stories, bogus certificates, and other means, manage to enlist the sympathies of the brethren, and thus obtain what can only be characterized as a dishonest livelihood. Some of those brethren who did us the honor of a visit during the past year, have been imposing upon the good nature of the fraternity (as elicited by cross-examination and other means) for periods varying from three to fifteen years. Surely the funds contributed by the Lodges and brethren could be applied to a better purpose than the support of those itinerating mendicants. The proposed masonic asylum would be a much fitter object on which to lavish our benevolence, and I am happy to know that this matter is now in the hands of a Committee, who will, at the present session of Grand Lodge, present a report which will doubtless lead to immediate and decisive action in this exceedingly important enterprize.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALEX. A. STEVENSON,

D.D.G.M. for the District of Montreal.

MONTRÉAL, July, 1861.

The Grand Secretary submitted and read the following Report from R. W. Br. Richard Pope, District Deputy Grand Master for the Quebec District :—

R E P O R T :

QUEBEC, 6th July, 1861.

*To the M.W., the Grand
Lodge of A.F. and A.M. of Canada.*

In accordance with the requirements of Grand Lodge, I have much pleasure in submitting the following report of masonic proceedings, in the Quebec district, during the past year.

I am gratified to be enabled to say, that masonry has made more healthful progress in this district, within the last year than during any preceding corresponding period. Since the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge it has been my pleasing

duty to constitute, consecrate and install the officers of two healthy and prosperous Lodges, making in all three Lodges, instead of, as formerly, only one enrolled under your jurisdiction in this district.

In the month of October last, the M. W. the Grand Lodge having previously issued a Warrant of constitution, I proceeded to the town of Three Rivers, and constituted, consecrated, and installed the officers of "Shawenegam" Lodge. I have much pleasure in bringing this Lodge under the notice of Grand Lodge, from the regular and correct manner in which the minutes and books are kept; the efficiency with which the proceedings are conducted, and the good feeling of harmony and brotherly love which appears to prevail among all the brethren.

In the month of April last, a Dispensation was issued by the M.W. the Grand Master, to certain experienced and intelligent brethren—employees in the government offices—enabling them to meet as a Lodge, denominated the "Civil Service" Lodge. The object of these brethren is to supply a want that has long been felt that of having a masonic Lodge in good working order continually at the seat of government. It is therefore their intention, while leaving access to membership open to all members of the fraternity, to confine the disposal of offices exclusively to members of the civil service and legislative branches, in the hope of more effectually carrying out their laudable object of having continually at the seat of government, a masonic Lodge in good efficient working order ; and I have therefore much pleasure in recommending them to the favorable consideration of Grand Lodge, respecting the granting of a Warrant of constitution, feeling as I do, perfectly convinced, that under the able management of its present officers, the Lodge will rapidly succeed and prosper.

Considerable efforts have for some time past been made by some zealous brethren here to supply another great desideratum, to which I have considered it my duty to render every assistance in my power, that is, the establishment of a Lodge to be worked in the French language. There are already a considerable number of French Canadian brethren here, and they represent the exclusion from masonry to which a great many of their countrymen are subjected, in consequence of not understanding the English

language, and they have requested my co-operation to assist them in organizing a Lodge to be worked in the French language, and I entertain a lively hope that our efforts in this respect will generally be attended with success.

The other remaining Lodge under your jurisdiction in this district—"Harington" Lodge, will, I trust, continue to prosper and work harmoniously.

I am happy also to be able to announce that the several masonic Lodges in this city, holding under various jurisdictions, have commenced the erection of a large and splendid edifice, in a central and convenient part of the town, for the purpose of a masonic hall, in which all the Lodges and Chapters in the city will be able to meet, I trust, as the members of one compact and peaceable family, and thus tend to maintain and perpetuate the esteem entertained by our ancient and noble order throughout the universe.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

RICHARD POPE,
D.D.G.M. for Quebec District.

On motion, it was resolved that the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, for the Montreal and Quebec districts, be received and printed with the Proceedings of Grand Lodge; and that the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations be required to make a supplementary report on their contents, should time permit.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was received, and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings. *See Appendix.*

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3.30 o'clock, p.m.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 4 o'clock, p.m.

M.W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

R.W. Br. S. B. Harman, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Memorial on the subject of a Masonic Asylum, read the following report of their labors for the past year:—

R E P O R T.

Your Committee have considered and will in the first place enumerate the nature of the different institutions which have been erected under the auspices of Freemasonry in different parts of the world. They may be stated to consist of—

- (1) SCHOOLS for the instruction of the children of Masons, where a liberal education is afforded on a reduced scale of fees in general cases, and free of charge in instances where the indigence of the parents renders payment impossible.
- (2) HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES for the cure and relief of masonic suffering, where the best medical aid and its appliances are afforded on the same liberal principle.
- (3) INSURANCE AND ANNUITY INSTITUTIONS, in which, at charges on the most moderate scales, lives may be insured and Annuities purchased as a provision, both for the poor Mason during his declining years and for his family when he is removed from them.
- (4) ASYLUMS, where in peace and quiet aged and indigent Masons may find a home, and thus realise “the spirit of Masonry” in the fulfilment of its highest obligation—feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, ministering to the wants of the indigent—in a word, exemplifying that twice blessed virtue, which is considered the chief characteristic of a Freemason’s heart—“Charity.”

Your Committee have well considered the merits of these different channels for the flow of masonic benevolence, and have come to the conclusion that, as regards the wants of the land in which we live, the last named will be the most desirable and effective charity.

For both education and personal ailments, liberal provision has been made by the country in the way of schools and hospitals. Numerous institutions, both of local birth and in connection with English and other foundations, are also to be found in Canada, where lives may be insured and annuities purchased on moderate and favourable scales.

But the want *does* exist of an Asylum where the indigent and decayed Mason, his bereaved widow and his helpless orphan, may enter, not as into an institution where the feeling of *dependence*

almost aggravates distress, but as into a HOME provided by Masons, who, by the goodness of the Great Architect of the Universe, have been blessed with a continuance of means for those who, from unforeseen and unavoidable causes, are plunged into the depths of poverty and want, but who are nevertheless brethren, and brethren whose claims to the appellation are in the true spirit of Masonry enhanced by misfortune.

Your Committee earnestly recommend, then, to Grand Lodge the institution of an Asylum of this nature, and they will proceed to enumerate some few of the details which present themselves to their minds, and which they have collated in their general review of numerous Masonic Institutions.

FIRST—AS TO THE COST.

On this head your Committee conceive that an Institution commensurate with the position Masonry is now assuming in Canada, and calculated to take its place among the charitable foundations of the Province, will require a large and liberal outlay, and they would urge that its commencement should not be undertaken until a sum of at least £5,000, or \$20,000 is ready and available for the purpose.

SECOND—AS TO THE PROVISION OF FUNDS.

Your Committee on this, the most important consideration, suggests the following scheme as the best that occurs to them. By the last Report of the Grand Treasurer a balance of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 was shewn at the credit of Grand Lodge, and as the income of Grand Lodge must now considerably exceed £1,000 a year, or \$4,000, a large available balance will necessarily be ere long at the credit of Grand Lodge.

Bearing this in mind your Committee would propose that every individual Lodge should be at once invited to make contribution to this great and glorious work by assessment on the members, or by whatever other means or way they may wish to enlist themselves in the cause, never forgetting, however, that Masonry is *free*, and that while the cause is urged, however strongly, all must act “of their own free will and accord.” The number of Lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge will, as reported at the present session, be

(as your Committee believe) not less than 150, while on the roll of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Canada, and of the Grand Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, there are between thirty or forty Chapters and Encampments ; these different associations of masons represent, your Committee apprehend, at the most moderate calculation, a body of at least 10,000 masons, while there are numbers of *unaffiliated* masons, who from various causes, have retired from active co-operation with the Craft, but who, your Committee feel assured, would be glad to participate in so great an undertaking. With this “test of numbers” your Committee feel the matter only requires to be brought forcibly before the fraternity, and at a trifling assessment a sum of \$10,000 or one-half of the required minimum amount above recommended by your Committee, would be speedily raised by the Craft at large, while, as an inducement calculated to have a powerful effect on its collection, your Committee would urge an announcement by Grand Lodge, that so soon as the Craft have thus raised one moiety, a similar sum will be voted from Grand Lodge funds.

The carrying out a plan such as your Committee have thus ventured to recommend, and involving as it does a complete canvass of the fraternity, will necessarily occupy some time, but your Committee feel its effects cannot be overstated, as by such canvass every individual Mason in the land will have the opportunity, if he wishes it, of being enrolled as taking part in this great masonic work ; and they do not feel that they are influenced by an over sanguine view in believing that if the heads of Lodges, on whom will immediately devolve the responsibility of bringing the matter before the Craft, faithfully and earnestly do their part, such a response will ensue that the announcement may be made at the next meeting of Grand Lodge, if not sooner, that the funds are in hand and all things ready for the immediate prosecution of the work.

THIRD—THE LOCALITY AND SITE OF THE ASYLUM.

Your Committee now approach the consideration of a subject of very great importance, and involving no small difficulty, as the Asylum can only be located in one place, while every city, town and village, would necessarily feel anxious for the high privilege and honor. So nice in its adjustment did this branch of the subject

appear, that your Committee were almost inclined to pass it over for the peculiar consideration of Grand Lodge, but as it has had their anxious thought, they will, with much deference, proceed to place their views on this subject also before Grand Lodge. Your Committee feel, then, that the location will probably be selected in one of the larger cities or towns, namely—taking them by population—Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Sherbrooke, Brockville, Three Rivers, &c., &c., and they feel that the difficulty of selection will be in a great measure removed if it be left to the different cities and towns themselves to make proposals to furnish suitable and eligible sites, on terms to be considered in Committee, as hereinafter mentioned. One place ambitious of the honor, may, for example, at the united but private cost of the brethren of the locality, offer a site in a conspicuous position on a main street, of a certain frontage and depth. Another may surpass in liberality this first offer. A third, with a view to the Asylum being surrounded by grounds, for the benefit of its inmates, which on a main street may not be procurable, may offer one or more acres in a good though less prominent locality. Such offers your Committee have reason to expect will be made, and be liberally made, as soon as the earnest action of Grand Lodge is announced; and when all are received your Committee would propose a Committee being struck to represent the Craft in each place whence an offer emanates, who will meet and consider each on its merits, and guided by the true spirit of masonry, recommend for the confirmation of Grand Lodge that which is in every respect the most eligible. The offer of sites in the manner named above will necessarily tax the liberality of the brethren in the competing localities, but the lasting pleasure of having the proposed Masonic Institution located in their midst, will doubtless induce a friendly competition.

FOURTH—THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

These, under a general comprehensive design, will, in internal arrangement, be of a three-fold character.

First—Apartments for the reception of masons.

Second—Apartments for widows or other female relatives.

Third—Apartments for orphans.

And as subsidiary, the Grand Secretary's office, fitted with fire-proof vaults, &c., if Grand Lodge decides that the Grand Secretary shall also be appointed the Secretary and Bursar of the Institution, as hereinafter mentioned ; and other necessary offices, for cooking, washing, dining, &c.

The details of these several departments will necessarily require much consideration, and will probably be submitted to a further Committee composed of architects and others.

FIFTH—THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Your Committee would recommend the following list of Officers :

PATRON.—That HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, be requested to be the Patron.

PRESIDENT.—The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada for the time being.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Deputy Grand Master, Chairman ; the Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Canada ; the Past Deputy Grand Masters ; the D. D. Grand Masters for the time being, with six other brethren who have rendered good service to Masonry, three to be nominated by the Grand Master and three to be elected by Grand Lodge.

A TREASURER.—The Grand Treasurer, for the time being.

A SECRETARY or BURSAR, to be appointed by Grand Lodge.

A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, to be chosen from among their number by the Vice-Presidents, immediately after the meeting of Grand Lodge, with whom the Secretary and Treasurer shall consult and communicate on all occasions, and whose duty it shall be to prepare the Annual Report to lay before Grand Lodge.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—To be appointed by Grand Lodge.

AN ARCHITECT.—To be appointed by Grand Lodge.

A SOLICITOR.—To be appointed by Grand Lodge.

And the necessary officers and attendants for the internal and domestic management, and who can be in many things aided by the inmates themselves.

The office of Secretary and Bursar will be necessarily one of great trust and importance, and should be accompanied by a liberal remuneration. Your Committee think it is a matter for the grave consideration of Grand Lodge, whether this office might

not be filled by the Grand Secretary, whose general intercourse with masons and Lodges will be of much importance to the welfare of the Asylum; and to that end they alluded in a previous section of this report to offices for the Grand Secretary being provided in the building, thereby rendering it at once the head quarters of masonry in Canada. This suggestion is further based on the consideration, that the remuneration to the Secretary, furnished from the funds of the Asylum added to that paid to Grand Secretary by Grand Lodge, will, unitedly, make such an income as will ensure the office being efficiently filled.

SIXTH—THE SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE INSTITUTION.

For the maintenance and support of the Asylum your Committee suggest funds may be collected as follows:

- (1) By annual vote from Grand Lodge.
- (2) By annual vote from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter.
- (3) By annual vote from the Provincial Grand Conclave of Knights Templar.
- (4) By donations and subscriptions from private Lodges, Chapters and individuals.
- (5) By a fee fund, to be called the Grand Officers' fund, to be raised by a fee of honor to be paid by all Grand Officers for this special purpose.
- (6) By donations which will constitute the donors life officers.

While it is hoped bequests may be made by wealthy masons and others for its further extension and support, and that the Grand Chaplains and Ministers of religion who are members of the Craft will advocate the cause by occasional appeals to the brethren; one of such appeals by sermon or address to be annually made before Grand Lodge on the day of its assembling, while the two Festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist might be appropriately chosen for advocating the cause before the brethren, who generally muster largely on those occasions.

SEVENTH—RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF APPLICANTS.

These will have to be carefully drawn up and considered; and your Committee would not attempt, on the present occasion, to go into any lengthy detail of what will be required, but content themselves with touching briefly on the two main heads into which the subject will be divided on its consideration, namely—

- (1.) The action of the applicants for admission.
- (2.) The action or votes of the fraternity as to their admission.

On the first head they have obtained many important suggestions from the forms adopted in several of the leading Institutions whose rules they have consulted. The general form adopted being that of a printed petition to be filled up by the applicant, and in which he gives replies to the following questions :—

1st.—Name. 2nd.—Age. 3rd.—Occupation. 4th.—Present place of abode.

5th.—Former circumstances and of what business, calling, trade, or profession.

6th.—Whether married or single.

7th.—If married or a widower, the number of children, and whether any dependent on petitioner, or able to render him any assistance.

8th.—The name, number, and place of meeting of the Lodge in which he was initiated, and how long he continued a subscribing member.

9th.—The names, numbers, &c., of all Lodges he may have since joined, specifying dates, and how long he continued a subscribing member.

10th.—Whether he held any and what offices in any Lodges.

11th.—Whether he held any and what offices in Grand or Provincial Grand Lodge.

12th.—Whether he is obtaining relief from any other charitable institution.

13th.—Whether he has effected any insurance on his life which he is unable to maintain.

14th.—Names of two or more respectable householders where he resides to whom reference can be made.

15th.—The name of the minister officiating at petitioner's place of worship.

16th.—The name of the nearest Lodge and its Worshipful Master.

With similar enquiries as to his connection with Royal Arch and Templar masonry.

Printed forms will be also required wherewith to obtain *corroboratory* information from the clergyman of the parish, the Master of the nearest Lodge, &c., &c.

In the case of widows and orphans, similar forms adapted to the circumstances of the case will be necessary.

On the second head, every Master of a Lodge or Principal of a Chapter should, it is suggested, as a member of Grand Lodge, or Grand Chapter, *ex-officio*, entitled to a vote in favor of an applicant, and a further vote or votes in proportion to the sum annually subscribed by his Lodge or Chapter. Any Grand Chaplain or member of the Craft in holy orders preaching in aid of the funds to have a vote, and others according to the rules to be defined. All which will be regulated by by-laws which will fully provide for the manner in which the votes will be taken

for the admission of applicants and the priority in which they can be admitted, if the applications are numerous.

EIGHTH—INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.

On this head it is manifestly premature to enlarge at present, but there will be no difficulty in framing rules to meet the circumstances of the three departments into which it is proposed to divide the Institution. For the orphans' department, valuable information can be obtained from the Orphans' Home of the City of Toronto, which is in most successful operation.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Your Committee have thus endeavoured to lay before Grand Lodge the result of their *preliminary* deliberations on this most interesting and important subject. They use the term “*preliminary*” advisedly, as there are numerous matters of detail in addition to those they have briefly sketched which have to be considered and matured, but which it will be time enough to develop further in the event of the adoption by Grand Lodge of their *general views* as to the nature of the proposed Asylum, the scale on which it is recommended the undertaking should be commenced, and their suggestions as to raising funds and fixing upon a site. The bringing these preliminary matters before the Craft will necessarily be a work of time, but your Committee feel a deep conviction that the Craft at large will readily adopt the views of Grand Lodge, and by a generous response to her appeal, at no late date afford her the proud gratification of again summoning her members for the grandest work in which they have ever engaged, namely, the laying the foundation of the proposed Asylum, or some other *charitable* Institution bearing the name of masonry; that thus, in the soul-stirring language of the original Memorial on this important subject, embodied in the resolution under which your Committee are appointed, “the world at large, unable indeed to penetrate our mysteries, may have the evidence afforded by such an Institution, that our profession is not an empty sound, but that every act of a true and sincere Free and Accepted Mason is done in the name and to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe.”

SAMUEL B. HARMAN,
D.D.G.M., Toronto District.

It was moved by V. W. Br. W. R. Harris, seconded by V. W. Br. Thomas McCracken, and adopted,—

That the Report now read be received.

It was moved by V. W. Br. A. de Grassi, seconded by V. W. Br. William Hay, and

Resolved—That the Report of the Asylum Committee be adopted, and that the same be printed for extensive circulation among the Craft.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, seconded by V. W. Bro. John Boyd, and

Resolved,—That with a view to the Asylum Report being brought prominently before the Craft, a Committee be appointed to prepare a circular letter, addressed to all Worshipful Masters of Lodges, requesting their co-operation :

And further—That they will name the number of copies they require for distribution among the members of their Lodges, and on the same being furnished, that they will take means for placing a copy in the hands of every individual member of their Lodge :

And further—That they will bring the subject prominently before the members of their Lodge, by having the same read in open Lodge, or by such other advocacy as they may deem desirable :

And lastly—That they will take the necessary steps for soliciting and collecting the contributions of their Lodges and of the members of their Lodges, and make returns of the same to Grand the Secretary on or before the ensuing Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

It was moved by R. W. Br. Samuel D. Fowler, seconded by V. W. Br. James Seymour, and

Resolved—That a form of subscription list be printed under the supervision of the said Committee, to be forwarded with the reports to all W.M.'s of Lodges.

On motion of M. W. Br. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Br. Charles Magill, it was

Resolved—That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Most Excellent the First Grand Principal Z., with a prayer that he will take steps to invite the co-operation of Royal Arch Masons in the great work of a Masonic Asylum.

On motion of R. W. Br. S. B. Harman, seconded by R. W. Br. George F. La Serre, it was

Resolved—That a copy of the Report be forwarded to the Very Eminent the Provincial Grand Commander of Masonic Knights Templar of this Province, with a similar document, desiring that he will invite the co-operation of all Knights Templar in the proposed work of a Masonic Asylum.

It was moved by R. W. Br. Rev. James A. Preston, seconded by V. W. Br. W. R. Harris, and unanimously adopted,—

That the cordial thanks of the members of the Grand Lodge are due and are

hereby tendered to R.W. Br. Harman and the Committee on the Masonic Asylum, for their able Report in the matter of the said charity.

It was moved by M. W. Br. Wm. M. Wilson, seconded by R.W. Br. William B. Simpson, and unanimously

The M. W. Grand Master re-appointed the former Committe to continue their labors.

Resolved—That the Grand Lodge stands hereby pledged to appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000) towards the erection of a Masonic Asylum in Canada, so soon as the Craft in the Province have raised a similar amount by private subscription.

M.W. Br.Wm. Mercer Wilson presented his credentials, appointing him the Representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois at the Grand Lodge of Canada. The M.W. Brother was welcomed and acknowledged with the customary masonic honors.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 8 o'clock, p. m.

M. W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

R. W. Br. Thomas B. Harris, submitted and read the following Report on an uniform system for the keeping of Lodge minutes:—

REPORT:

HAMILTON, July 1, 1861.

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.*

In accordance with the request of Grand Lodge, I have the honor herewith to submit a report on an uniform system of keeping Lodge minutes, for the use of all Lodges under this jurisdiction; and which, if agreed to, should be published with

the Proceedings, as also in the Constitution, a new edition of which it will be necessary to prepare immediately, after the present session of Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. B. HARRIS,
Grand Secretary

Specimen Form for making Entries in a Lodge Minute Book.

MASONIC HALL, _____.

MINUTES of the Regular Meeting of _____ Lodge, No. —, held
on —— the —— day of ——, A.L. ——.

PRESENT.

W. Br.	.....	W. M.	Br.	.....	S. D.
" "	.....	P. M.	"	.....	J. D.
"	.....	S. W.	"	.....	Dir. of Cer.
"	.....	J. W.	"	.....	Organist.
"	.....	Chaplain.	"	.....	Stewards.
"	.....	Treasurer.	"	.....	I. G.
"	.....	Secretary.	"	.....	Tyler.

The names of all members present.

The names of visiting brethren, with the names of the Lodges to which they do or have belonged.

Opening Lodge.

The Lodge was regularly opened in the first degree, at ——, [giving the hour.]

The minutes of last regular meeting [and subsequent emergencies, if any] were read, and, on motion, were confirmed.

Reports of Committees on Petitions.

The Committee on the Petition of Mr. ——, a candidate for initiation, reported favorably, [or unfavorably, as the case may be.]

Reports General.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration, [here state]

the subject] submitted their report, which was, on motion of Br. ——, seconded by Br. ——, received and adopted.

Payment of Accounts.

On the motion of Br. ——, seconded by Br. ——.

That the sum of \$ ——, in full of — account, [or in part payment, as the case may be] was ordered to be paid.

Proposal of Candidates.

It was moved by Br. ——, seconded by Br. ——, and adopted, [or rejected, as the case may be.]

That the application of Mr. ——, be received and placed on the minutes, to be balloted for at the next regular meeting for initiation into the mysteries of freemasonry.

[The same form to be used for joining members, substituting the word "Br." for "Mr.," and "to become a member," in the place of "for initiation," &c.]

Appointment of Committees on Petitions.

The Worshipful Master appointed Brs. ——, ——, and ——, a Committee to make the necessary enquiries on the application of ——, for ——; to report thereon at the next regular meeting.

Appointment of General Committees.

The same form, only insert the specific business.

Ballot.

The W. M. ordered the ballot to be passed for Mr. ——, a candidate for initiation into the mysteries of freemasonry, which was taken, and on examination, declared in favor of [or against, the candidate, as the case may be.]

[The same form will apply to joining members, using the term "Br." for "Mr.," and the words "to become a member," for "initiation," &c.]

Board of Trial.

The W.M. appointed Brs. —— and ——, a Board of Trial, to put the necessary questions to Mr. ——, a candidate for initiation. [If more than one, state their several names, and say “candidates.”]

Initiation of Candidates.

The Board of Trial, having reported to the W.M. that the candidate had answered the necessary questions satisfactorily, and the candidate having been properly prepared, he was [or they were, severally,] initiated into the first degree of freemasonry.

Passing.

Br. ——, [or Brs.] a candidate [or candidates] for advancement, was [or were] examined in open Lodge, and directed to retire.

The Lodge was opened in the second degree, at ——, [state the hour.]

[No objection being made] Br.—, [or Brs.] having been found worthy of advancement, and having been properly prepared, he was [or they were, severally] passed to the second or fellow-craft's degree.

Raising.

Br. ——, [or Brs.] a candidate [or candidates] for further advancement, was [or were] examined in open Lodge as to his [or their] proficiency, and directed to retire.

The Lodge was then opened in the third degree, at ——, [state the hour.]

[No objection being made] Br.— [or Brs.] having been found well skilled, he was [or they were, severally] raised to the third or sublime degree of Master Mason.

Calling from Labor to Refreshment.

The Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, at ——.

Calling from Refreshment to Labor.

The Lodge resumed labor at o'clock.

Closing the Lodge.

The Lodge was closed in harmony in the first degree, at o'clock, [state the time.]

[If opened in the three degrees, say "severally in the third, second and first;" if opened in the second degree, say "severally in the second and first.]

Confirmed in open Lodge, [give date] A.L., . . .

(Master's Signature.)

— — —, W.M.

(Secretary's Signature.)

— — —, Sec'y.

Regulations.

For the sake of clearness and distinction, a line at least should be left blank between each minute, and a marginal note made of its contents.

Each Lodge must keep a book or books, outside the lodge-room, for members and visitors to enter their names as they arrive, which it is the duty of the tyler to see done before he gives notice of their being present. It must be borne in mind that no visiting brother, unless he be a subscribing member of some regular lodge, has a right to visit a Lodge more than once during his non-affiliation with the Craft.

Lodge minutes are to be read on regular nights only; and after having read the minutes of the previous regular meeting, those of any subsequent emergency are to be read and confirmed.

Secretaries of Lodges should always keep a rough minute book—and never, on any account, use slips of paper—to enter the proceedings of the Lodge as they occur, and afterwards fairly copy them in the regular minute book, to which he must attach his signature; and when they have been read and confirmed in open Lodge, the W. M. likewise signs them at the left hand corner.

It is usual, on the presentment of reports from committees, to move their reception, or their reception and adoption. If open to discussion or amendment, first move their reception, and afterward their adoption.

The Constitution declares fifteen dollars (\$15) the *lowest* fee that can be charged for the degrees of freemasonry, which is to be paid previously to the candidate's initiation. This sum includes also the fee for registering the candidate's name in the books of the Grand Lodge and a Grand Lodge certificate.

The W. M. is responsible for the fees collected on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and it is his particular duty to see that the same are regularly forwarded with the returns.

In all cases, and under all circumstances, the Lodge must be opened in the first degree, and in this degree all the ordinary business of the Lodge is to be transacted. If a candidate make application for the second degree, he must undergo an examination in open lodge in the first degree: he is then directed to retire—the Lodge is then opened in the second degree; and if it appear that the candidate has made suitable proficiency, he may be passed. The same may be said with reference to a candidate for the third degree. The candidate is examined in a Lodge of Fellow-crafts, and directed to retire. The Lodge is then opened in the third degree. If the candidate be found worthy, he may be raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and the Lodges are then closed down, commencing with the *third*, next the *second*, and lastly, the *first*.

Newly initiated candidates are required to sign the by-laws on the night of initiation, as an evidence of their membership and a willingness of obedience to the same.

On motion of R. W. Br. *Æ*Emilius Irving, seconed by Br. Henry S. Rowsell, it was

Resolved—That the report of the Grand Secretary on Lodge Minutes be received, and that it be an instruction to that officer to print the same and forward a copy thereof to all Lodges, and to all District Deputy Grand Masters, with directions to the former to adopt the same henceforward, as far as consistent with their existing By-Laws.

R. W. Br. W. B. Simpson, gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move than the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge be held in the City of Montreal.

It was moved by W. Br. William F. McMaster, seconded by V. W. Br. William Hay, and

Resolved—That the report of the Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence be received, and the same printed with the proceedings, and that the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered to R. W. Br. Fowler, for the labor and trouble bestowed by him upon the same.

The Grand Secretary read a letter of appeal from the Worshipful Master of "Wellington" Lodge, No. 33, Guelph, against the action taken by the District Deputy Grand Master, in suspending the working of the Lodge, for alleged irregularities.

On motion,

The appeal was received and referred to the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations.

A letter was read from the Secretary of "Wilson" Lodge, No. 86, Toronto, referring to a resolution which was enclosed, suspending Br. William Davidson from the privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct, with a recommendation that the Grand Lodge would take measures to expel him from the Order.

On motion,

The resolution of "Wilson" Lodge was received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The Grand Secretary submitted and read the charges made by "Union" Lodge, No. 9, Napanee, against Br. William George Bartels, on the complaint of Br. George Schryver, sen., for gross immoral conduct.

On motion, it was

Resolved—That all the papers, documents, &c., appertaining to this case, be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The Grand Secretary submitted and read the appeal made by Br. Campbell, against the action of "Wilson" Lodge, No. 86, for having excluded him from the privileges of Masonry.

It was

Resolved—That the appeal be received and referred, with all papers and documents, to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The M. W. Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge, that he had been put in possession of the correspondence forwarded to his predecessor in office, by the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois, which had taken place between the "Miner's" Lodge, No. 273, Galena, and the "Jerusalem" Lodge, No. 31, Bowmanville, having reference to the advance of \$58.90, for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses, &c., of a brother mason, (who had died in their midst, leaving a widow and children in distressed circumstances) hailing from the latter Lodge, and from which it appeared the "Jerusalem" Lodge were endeavoring to evade the payment of, upon a plea of inability; and, upon consideration,

It was moved by R.W. Br. James Moffatt, seconded by R. W. Br. S. D. Fowler, and

Resolved—That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to transmit, through the Representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, to the Grand Master of that State, the amount claimed by "Miner's" Lodge, No. 273, Galena, from "Jerusalem" Lodge, No. 31, Bowmanville, without delay; and this Grand Lodge expresses its high sense of the humane conduct of the brethren of Illinois, and its regret at what appears to be such unmasonic conduct on the part of a Lodge under this jurisdiction.

The M. W. Grand Master announced in Grand Lodge, that the election of officers would be the first business in order for to-morrow evening's session.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet on to-morrow, (Thursday) at 11 o'clock, A.M.

THURSDAY, 11th July, A. L. 5861.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 11.30 o'clock, A.M.

The M.W. Grand Master, T. Douglas Harington,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

R.W. Br. Thompson Wilson, in pursuance of his notice of motion given at the last Annual Communication, moved, seconded by R.W. Br. *Æmilius Irving*, and adopted,—

That a General Committee, or Board of General Purposes, be appointed, and that a Special Committee be nominated by the M.W. Grand Master, to prepare a draft of regulations, defining its duties, &c.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed M. W. Brother W. C. Stephens, R.W. Brs. *Æmilius Irving*, W. H. Weller, Thompson Wilson, and V. W. Br. Wm. Hay, to compose such Committee.

The M. W. Br. Finlay M. King, Grand Master of the State of New York, was announced.

The Grand Master appointed a deputation to introduce the M.W. Brother, and, on his presentation, thus addressed him :—

Most Worshipful Brother :—I am very much pleased to receive and welcome you in the Grand Lodge of Canada; firstly, from personal considerations, as having known you by reputation and correspondence for some time; secondly, as the Grand Master of one of the most important and influential Grand Lodges of the United States, with which we are in terms of the most friendly intercourse, and have exchanged representatives; and, thirdly, that I am afforded the opportunity of thanking you in the name of the Canadian Craft for the honor and attention shown to my predecessor, M.W. Bro. Wilson, by the Grand Lodge of New York, when its visitor, and in taking you by the hand I endeavor to reciprocate the same. I bid you, therefore, M.W. Brother, warmly and truly welcome.

To this address of welcome, Grand Master King replied as follows :—

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada :—I am deeply sensible of the compliment paid, and the cordiality of the greeting which you have extended to me as the representative and chief officer of the masonic fraternity, in the State of New York. It would be in vain to disguise the pleasure it affords me to meet, in this annual conclave, the assembled wisdom of the Canadian Craft.

I felt it a privilege, as well as a duty, to return the fraternal visit paid the Grand Lodge of New York, by the then Grand Master of Canada at our Annual Communication last year. But had these inducements been wanting I could not have overlooked the polite and courteous invitations extended to me, first by the Grand Lodge itself, in the adoption of a report made by one of its Committees when alluding to the visit of the M. W. Brother Wilson, to which I have referred; second, by the present Grand Master; and third, by other esteemed and distinguished Brethren of this body with whom I have been either officially or personally acquainted through long and eventful years. Although our territorial jurisdictions border upon each other for hundreds of miles, these two visits are the first, I believe, that have been interchanged by the chief officers of these jurisdictions since the establishment of Masonry in these Provinces, under the auspices of Lord Cranstown, now one hundred and sixteen years ago. It will be for your successors, Sir, and for mine, to say whether the rolling years of another century shall gather their foot-prints around the dome of our ancient temple ere this auspicious ceremony shall be repeated—ere another scene like this shall be presented.

I could indulge the hope that our examples might be often imitated, for in these friendly greetings of hand to hand, and heart to heart, in the personal interchange of fraternal sentiments,—in the frank indulgence of common hopes and aims, and in the cordial pledges of brotherhood and fidelity, there is a quiet influence exerted, more potent in removing national prejudices, more effective in securing peace and amity between alien countrymen, more lasting in their hallowed tendencies to harmony, concord and union, than any chains which cabinets can form or Vulcan can forge.

I would, Sir, that the spirit of these influences might imbue the hearts and consciences of all courts, cabinets and peoples. Were this the case, instead of those dark and portentous clouds which now overhang the world's political horizon and threaten national ruin and destruction, the bow of promise and of peace would encircle the earth, and contentment and happiness would pervade universal society.

But the genius of masonry dwells not upon the angry billows

of the ocean of politics. Her mission is along those pathways and by the side of those streams which are illuminated by charity and brotherly love, and I know of no jurisdiction whose officers and constituent members have more generously, more profitably travelled these pathways than those who have fealty to the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Canada.

In the tolerance that has been exercised by the members of the body for the opinions of each other when belonging to different masonic nationalities, in the happy blending of charity with justice in all their proceedings tending to a union; in the calm dignity which characterized their action and their relations with foreign bodies, and in the evidence of exalted statesmanship which their negotiations and the result of their labors have furnished, there have been few parallels in the history of masonry. They have challenged the admiration of the masonic world. They have extorted the praise of reluctant friendship, and they have brought about the unqualified recognition of the united body by all foreign masonic powers with a single exception whose action could exert an influence upon the minds of men as to the regularity of the body thus established.

Of the faithful and able brethren who have performed this work, and of the great body thus formed, I may well exclaim in language entirely familiar to you,

“ Immortal minds, superior to fate,
Amid the outrages of external things,
Firm as the solid base of this great world.”

I repeat to you, Sir, and the brethren here assembled, very grateful acknowledgments for your kind and hearty greeting, and I beg to assure you of the generous and fraternal feelings entertained for you by the great constituency whom I have the honor to represent, and their readiness at all times to co-operate with you in promoting the benevolent objects of our institution, and the harmony and concord of the nations whose just and benign governments we respectively desire to see preserved and maintained.

It was moved by R.W. Br. *Æmilius Irving*, seconded by V.W. Br. *George Masson*—in accordance with a notice of motion given at the last Annual Communication—

That the Constitution be so amended, that the Committee on Credentials and the Committee on Finance and Audit, be appointed by Grand Lodge at one Annual Communication—their duties to extend to the close of the next Annual Communication.

In amendment, it was moved by R.W.Br.Wm.B.Simpson, seconded by R.W. Br. *Edwin Heathfield*,—

That the consideration of these clauses of the Constitution be referred to the Special Committee on the General Committee or Board of General Purposes.

The amendment was declared adopted.

It was moved by M.W. Br. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R.W. Br. W. H. Weller,—

That referring to a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication, with reference to the “St. Lawrence” and the “St. George’s” Lodges holding Warrants from the United Grand Lodge of England; and inasmuch as the “St. Lawrence” Lodge has appealed to the Grand Lodge of England, as its parent Grand Lodge, for protection, and as that Grand Lodge has communicated to this Grand Lodge its belief that the decision then arrived at resulted from a misapprehension of facts, or an absence of full information, and therefore requests of this Grand Lodge a re-consideration of that decision;

Be it Resolved, that the subject be referred to a Committee, to be named by the Grand Master, for re-consideration.

It was moved, in amendment, by M.W. Br. A. Bernard, seconded by R.W. Br. *Charles Magill*,—

That the question be not referred to a Committee, but that the Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England be requested to present to this Grand Lodge any information or testimony he may have which he desires to offer on the subject of the “St. Lawrence” Lodge, why the resolution affecting its masonic standing, adopted at the last Annual Communication held at Ottawa, should not be enforced.

A vote of Grand Lodge was taken on the question, and the amendment was carried.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 2.30 o'clock, p.m.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 3 o'clock, p.m.

The M.W. Grand Master, T. Douglas Harington,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England proceeded to state at great length the nature of the objections raised by the Grand Lodge of England to the action of this Grand Lodge, and in a very lucid manner to explain the grounds upon which those objections were founded.

R.W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, District Deputy Grand Master for the Montreal District, and M.W.Br.A. Bernard, P.G.M., having offered their explanations in reply, supporting them by the evidence of several brethren present, as well as by documentary evidence; and the case having been very fully discussed,

It was moved by M.W. Br. William M. Wilson, P.G.M., seconded by R.W. Br. W. B. Simpson, D.G.M., and

Resolved—That having heard the explanations by the Representative of the Grand Lodge of England, and having duly considered the same, together with the arguments and corroborative testimony submitted by the Montreal authorities—

It is Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge, that as no evidence has been offered which could induce this Grand Lodge to change the decision already arrived at; that the same be now confirmed; and that the Grand Master be requested to give immediate effect to the decision of this Grand Lodge, and direct a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of England by the Grand Secretary, through the Representative of that Grand Body.

The foregoing resolution being put to Grand Lodge for confirmation, was declared adopted.

M.W. Br. W. C. Stephens, the Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England, announced in Grand Lodge the pleasing intelligence that the eldest son of our late brother Duke, (formerly a subscribing member and likewise a Past Master of a Lodge in England) had been admitted to the Royal Masonic Institution for boys.

M.W.Br.Wm.M.Wilson, presented credentials, appointing him the Representative of the Grand Lodge National of the Republic of St. Domingo, which were received; and the M.W. Brother was saluted with the customary masonic honors.

The M.W. Grand Master, with the concurrence of Grand Lodge, nominated and appointed Ill. Br. Jacinto de Castro, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the Grand Lodge of St. Domingo.

Credentials were likewise presented, appointing R.W.Br. James A. Henderson, of Kingston, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which were received with the customary masonic salutations.

The M. W. Grand Master nominated and appointed R. W. Brother Henry W. Turner, of Brooklyn, to be the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The M. W. Grand Master also nominated and appointed R.W. Brother Horner A. Johnson, of Chicago, to be the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. .

It was moved by R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, seconded by R.W. Br. Edwin Heathfield, and

Resolved—That in view of the difficulties that have arisen, and may yet arise, between the Grand Lodge of Canada and those foreign Grand Lodges which, previous to the organization of this Grand Lodge, issued Warrants to subordinate Lodges in various parts of the Province, many of which have long ceased to work, and the Lodge is therefore become dormant; and in order to prevent the possibility of Lodges being resuscitated under those Warrants, which might prove a source of serious trouble at some future period, it is deemed expedient that the Representatives of those Grand Lodges should be respectfully requested to procure a list of all the Lodges in this Province over which they claim to exercise jurisdiction, and to obtain authority from the Grand Bodies they represent, to collect and cancel all Warrants issued by those Grand Bodies, except such as are recognized by this Grand Lodge.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of matters contained in the Address of the M.W. Grand Master, submitted the following

R E P O R T:

Your Committee have examined with much gratification, the able and satisfactory address of the G.M., which was in its delivery so enthusiastically received by Grand Lodge, showing as it does

the steady progress which Freemasonry has made in this country since the last Annual Communication, and the cordial, fraternal relations which exist between Grand Lodge and the various masonic Grand Bodies with whom it is in communication. With due regard to the material of which our Lodges is composed, your Committee believe that genuine Freemasonry in Canada will in future, as it has done in times past, increase from year to year to the satisfaction of ourselves and all who take an interest in the welfare of the Craft throughout the world.

Your Committee deeply regret to find that no report has yet been made on the subject of the testimonial proposed to be presented to P. G. M. Wilson. The members of Grand Lodge ought not to separate without deciding upon a matter which from the deep debt of gratitude we owe to that worthy and distinguished brother, we all ought to have so much at heart.

Your Committee duly appreciate the laborious exertions of R. W. Br. Fowler, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in the preparation of the elaborate report already presented to Grand Lodge. At the same time they think that the compilation each year, of the contemporary history of the different masonic bodies throughout the world would not in future be desirable.

Your Committee, although they regret that they have lost the services of R. W. Br., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, as the representative of Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of England, avail themselves of the opportunity of congratulating him upon the distinguished position he has obtained as Deputy Grand Master of England.

Your Committee are pleased to find that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York has accredited our R.W. Br. Henderson as its representative near this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master has named a brother acceptable to that M.W. Body, to represent the Craft in Canada in that State.

Your Committee regret that the difficulties existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Maine, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted.

With deep sorrow your Committee learn that that worthy man and faithful brother, the late Grand Master of Vermont, is no

more, and they recommend that a resolution of condolence be adopted by Grand Lodge and forwarded to the Grand Lodge of that State, expressive of our great respect for the lamented Brother Tucker, and our sympathy in the bereavement under which the Masons of Vermont are suffering in consequence of his death.

With regard to the visit to this Province, last year, of the heir apparent to the Throne of England, your Committee are pleased to find that the anxious desire of the Craft in Canada to demonstrate their loyalty and affection to their Prince, was appreciated by the Canadian Government, and that, although contrary to their expectation, the Corner Stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, was not laid with masonic honors, no disrespect to the Grand Master or to this Grand Lodge was intended by the Canadian Ministry.

Your Committee recommend that a Board or Committee of Benevolence, somewhat similar to that existing in England, should be established in this country, having power to grant relief to distressed masons on the application of private Lodges.

As the able report of the Chairman of the Asylum Committee has been already laid before Grand Lodge, it is unnecessary for your Committee to do more than to recommend that the several branches of the Legislature be prayed, at its next Session, to pass an act granting authority to hold land sufficient for the Asylum and for other masonic purposes.

Your Committee look forward with pleasure to the immediate formation of a standing Board of General Purposes, which will necessarily supersede all the usual Committees, now annually appointed by the Grand Master.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. WELLER.

It was moved by R.W.Br. A. A. Stevenson, seconded by V.W. Br. Thomas McCraken, and

Resolved—That the Report from the Special Committee on the M.W. Grand Master's Address, be received.

It was moved by R.W. Br.W. H.Weller, seconded by R.W. Br. John C. Franck, and

Resolved—That the Report from the Committee on Address be adopted.

It was moved by R. W. Br. J. C. Franck, seconded by R.W. Br. A. A. Stevenson, and unanimously adopted,—

That the following named brethren be a Committee to procure a suitable testimonial to M.W. Br. W. M. Wilson, Past Grand Master, viz: the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, and the District Deputy Grand Master of each Masonic District; and that the District Deputy Grand Masters be requested to take the necessary steps in their respective Districts, to solicit the subordinate Lodges to contribute in such manner as to them may seem most expedient—the funds so collected to be forwarded immediately to the Grand Treasurer; and the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, be empowered to decide upon and procure the testimonial; and that it be presented at a special meeting of Grand Lodge, to be called for that purpose.

It was moved by Br. Robert Spence, seconded by R.W. Br. Edwin Heathfield, and unanimously adopted,—

That the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) be paid to R. W. Br. Fowler, in consideration of the great labor expended by him in the preparation of the report on Foreign Correspondence.

The Chairman of the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations, to whom was referred the consideration of matters contained in the Reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Constitutions and Regulations have now to submit the following Report :

REPORTS OF THE D. D. G. MASTERS.

These reports form the ground-work of the labor your Committee are called upon to fulfil. They will be published in the printed proceedings of Grand Lodge for the general persual and instruction of the Fraternity ; but your Committee cannot better commence their report than by alluding to the careful supervision which it has evidently been the study of these high officers of Grand Lodge to bestow on their several districts, which, involving as it does, much time, labor and expense, entitles them to the thanks of Grand Lodge. In making these remarks, they regret they must except

the report of the D. D. G. M., of the London District, the reception of which they cannot recommend to Grand Lodge, not that it displays less zeal than the report of his R.W. brethren of the other districts, but that the R.W. brother has, in his remarks on the jurisdiction of the M. W. G. M. so completely lost sight of that proper submission to masonic authority, which is one of the land-marks of masonry, that they think the publication of his report would give the same pain to the brethren at large, which they hope and believe it will give to himself, when he calmly considers the unfortunate collision into which he has thought proper to bring himself with the respected Grand Master, and it is merely necessary to say, further, that your Committee entirely endorse, if they may venture respectfully to do so, the view of the M. W. G. M., on the constitutional point raised.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Your Committee call special attention to the introduction of notices of deceased brethren in several of the reports, and warmly urge their more general introduction in future. From the want of any local masonic newspaper or periodical, there is hardly any other way in which the brethren can be so forcibly reminded of the departure of brethren, and our Annual Communication seems an especial occasion when we should mourn those who are gone, while we greet those who remain.

DIFFICULTY OF INTRODUCING THE “TRUE WORK.”

This important question is again formally brought forward in many of the reports ; involving as it does, the very essence of Freemasonry, your Committee cannot too strongly dwell on the necessity of some decided action being taken by the Grand Lodge on the subject. Your Committee would have offered their own suggestions on this subject, but as the present session of Grand Lodge will, they trust, accomplish that long desired object, the appointment of a “Board of General Purposes,” a Board which will doubtless be composed of brethren of the highest position, as learned and expert rulers and teachers of the Craft, who will take up the question. They should, probably, in the hurried remarks they could at best offer at present, be encroaching on the free deliberations of that Committee ; at the same time they would respectfully recommend

to Grand Lodge that the present meeting should not close until such definite instruction be given as will ensure a report on this subject being specially brought before Grand Lodge at its next session.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

In the preceding paragraph your Committee have alluded to the formation of this Board, but they again allude to it in a special clause, as its formation is touched upon with anxiety in several of the reports. Your Committee have endeavoured as far as time would possibly admit, to extract for the special consideration of Grand Lodge the salient points in the able reports of the D.D. Grand Masters, but as it was said in the report of the same Committee at last Session. They "have almost shrunk, as savouring on courtesy on the duty devolving on them, as your Committee, of digesting within so brief a period as they necessarily can give, and recommending action, or otherwise, on matters which have occupied the deep thought and careful attention of the District Deputy Grand Masters during their hours of leisure," and they hope in future the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters will be required to be sent in at a certain day before the meeting of Grand Lodge, and that the Board of General Purposes will henceforth take the place of your Committee, in offering remarks to Grand Lodge on these important masonic summaries.

DEMITS FROM LODGES.

With respect to the case of Br. Edwin Robert Owen, of "St. John's" Lodge, No. 40—alluded to in the report of the Huron District—they recommend that Grand Lodge should rule that the demit held by the brother was valid—entitled to masonic recognition, and that the suspension of the brother be cancelled.

" WELLINGTON " LODGE, NO. 33.

This case, reported by the R. W. D. D. Grand Master, of the Huron District, your Committee feel requires further investigation, and they recommend the same being referred back to the D. D. Grand Masters of that district, together with the D.D. Grand Master of any other two districts to be named by the M. W. Grand Master, as a special Committee to take full evidence on the case, reporting at once to the M. W. Grand Mater, with a view

to his finally deciding as to the confirmation or revocation of the suspension of the Lodge.

MASONIC DISABILITY.

Under the circumstances named in the report of the R.W. the D.D. Grand Master of the Toronto District, respecting the Dispensation issued to enable a brother to be admitted to another Lodge, and to receive further degrees while his mother Lodge was under suspension, your Committee feel that it was well to give the brother the benefit of the doubt in the absence of any express directions, in the constitution governing the case; but your Committee consider that the precedent should not govern, but that for the general order and good government of masonry, the rule should be laid down that a suspended Lodge places all its members under masonic disabilities, except by special Dispensation, to be granted by the M. W. Grand Master only.

RECOMMENDING A NEW LODGE.

The recommendation by a Lodge in one district of a Dispensation to open a Lodge in another, is clearly irregular and unconstitutional. (See case referred to in the report of the Huron District.)

INACTIVE LODGES.

In the case of "Mount Brydges" Lodge, No. 102, "St. John's" Lodge, No. 25, and "Rehoboam" Lodge, No. 65, Toronto, your Committee recommend a year's grace being given and hope they will re-organize and become efficient Lodges.

FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST MASONS.

Your Committee cannot too strongly endorse the remarks of several of the reports discountenancing the resort to masonic investigations of the difficulties of the brethren, unless in cases of peculiar character, and where masonic obligations have been clearly violated.

ADMISSION OF ILLITERATES.

This question is well brought up by the R.W. Br. of the Prince Edward's District. Your Committee feel that Grand Lodge will unhesitatingly pronounce that an illiterate person cannot be a fit and proper person to be made a mason.

MASONIC FUNERALS.

With regard to such sacred observances, masonic law and custom has ever restricted their being paid to Master Masons only.

PLACES OF MEETING.

Your Committee feel that too much stress cannot be laid on the remarks of the D.D.G.M. of the Central District, as to the great irregularity of holding a Lodge in any but a regular lodge-room duly set apart, and, if possible, formally consecrated, with the necessary ante-rooms for all the requirements of masonry.

THE BALLOT.

In the able report for the Wilson District, attention is called to the unmasonic practice of canvassing to ensure an unfavorable ballot—an act, more entirely opposed to the spirit of masonry, your Committee can hardly conceive; and they feel confident that this mere mention will be sufficient caution against its being resorted to on any future occasion.

BR. TOWERS' CASE.

This case, referred to in last year's transactions, is again alluded to in the report from the Wilson District, to the effect that Br. Tower, being at present in the United States, could not be summoned to meet the Lodge, "he being without the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada." Your Committee hardly think that Grand Lodge will endorse this view—their own impression being, that service to appear made on the brother in the United States, would be good service for all masonic purposes.

Your Committee have had under consideration the report of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, and consider that it is not within their province to comment upon any decision of the M. W. Grand Master, the highest authority in the Craft. Your Committee, however, agree with the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, that the powers and duties appertaining to his high office are not sufficiently defined in the Constitution, and they would recommend a Committee being appointed to consider in what respects they may be more clearly set forth.

There are many other points of deep interest to which your Committee would gladly refer, did time permit; but they are compelled to close their report, again alluding to the efficient

services of the R.W. brethren, whose able reports they have been called upon to consider in the name of Grand Lodge.

S. B. HARMAN, *Chairman.*

[The reports of the Montreal and Quebec Districts were not received until after the Committee had reported.]

It was moved by R.W. Br. W.W. Weller, seconded by R.W. Br. James A. Preston, and

Resolved—That the Report of the Committee on Constitutions and Regulations be received and adopted.

The Committee on Audit and Finance appointed at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, to examine the Books, Accounts and Finances of Grand Lodge, submitted their Report, which, on being amended by Grand Lodge, is as follows :

R E P O R T .

Your Committee on Audit and Finance, have the honor to present the following Report.

On the 17th of April, your Committee met at the office of the Grand Secretary in Hamilton, and at once proceeded to make a general investigation into the working of the financial department of Grand Lodge, and trust that in making such changes as they have deemed necessary, in the system of conducting the same, they have not exceeded the duties assigned to them feeling assured that such changes were necessary, in order to render the auditing of accounts in future, but the work of a few hours. The various accounts presented herewith, will shew clearly the position of the finances of Grand Lodge, as at 19th April 1861.

Your Committee found a laxity of system, in keeping of the Grand Lodge account, and books in general use, the latter may have done very well when Grand Lodge was in its infancy, but are quite inadequate now, that the records bear the names of one hundred and fifty subordinate Lodges. Your committee therefore instructed the Grand Secretary to procure such a set of books as will facilitate matters in future. The Grand Lodge register, and register of certificates issued, are well arranged books, and no change in them was deemed necessary.

The minute book is exceedingly well kept. Your committee have remarked, that the minutes of several of the previous meetings of Grand Lodge have not been signed by the Grand Master, they would suggest that while Grand Lodge is in session, that proof of confirmation should be attached to such as have not already received it. Your committee also deemed it advisable, to have the returns from Lodges, and lists of officers and Past Masters &c., as Grand Lodge members, should be bound up in skeleton books in order to facilitate reference at any future time.

In the Grand Secretary's account there appears a balance in his hands of \$1476,67, which balance has been paid over to Grand Treasurer. Your committee strongly condemn the payment of *any* account by the Grand Secretary, no entry should appear on the credit side of his cash book, (not even his own salary, or office expenses,) except payment to the Grand Treasurer. Your Committee would recommend that Grand Lodge vote annually a certain sum for the expense of the Secretariat, the expenditure of which ought to be recorded in a petty cash book, a copy of which could be furnished Grand Lodge.

Your Committee have nothing special to report in regard to the Grand Treasurer's account, as the figures speak for themselves. The Committee presume that the bond for his intromission is in hands of the M.W. Grand Master.

In the account of assets and liabilities two sums of \$429.60, and \$600, appear as assets, the first, a balance due by the late Grand Treasurer, but which, your Committee are happy to state, has since been paid; the latter is the value of the Union hangers now on hand, and these will be disposed of at a fixed price. Your Committee felt themselves justified in assuming this amount as an asset.

Your Committee examined and audited for payment such accounts as were placed before them by the Grand Secretary, they were, however, of no importance in amount. Such accounts as were outstanding at the 19th April will be found amongst the liabilities.

Your Committee were sorry to find great remissness on the part of Lodges in making their returns, and paying their dues. A list of Lodges in arrears will be presented herewith, with a view to some steps being taken for an early settlement of the amounts.

Your Committee cannot close this report without acknowledging the kindness of R. W. Br. Harris, who aided them greatly in their investigations. They have learned from personal inspection and enquiry that the work performed by him is much greater than they had formerly conceived it to be, and venture to suggest to Grand Lodge, in view of his efficiency and the amount of labor required from him in the execution of his duties, that his salary be raised from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum. They would also take this opportunity of testifying to the services rendered by V. W. Br. McCraken, who only fills the office of Assistant Grand Secretary; your Committee had but a faint idea of the duties performed by that officer, and were surprised to learn the office was merely an honorary one.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. FOWLER.
THOMAS MACKIE.

*Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, in account with the Grand Lodge of
A. F. & A. M. of Canada.*

DR.	A. F. & A. M. of Canada.	CR.
1860.	\$ ct.	\$ c.
Dec. 27. To amount received since 13th July...	2871.72	
		July 15. By due G. Sec. at date 138.50
		" 24. By remitted G. Treas. 1009.41
		" expenses to Ottawa 30.00
		Sept. " " " 30.00
		Dec. 27. " Postages and office charges..... 93.97
		Bal. in hands of G. Sec. 1569.84
	<u>\$2871.72</u>	<u>\$2871.72</u>
1860.	\$ c.	1861.
Dec. 27. To balan. on hand this date	1569.84	Jan. 10. By remitted G. Treas. 502.25
		25. " " " 292.75
1861.		Feb. 28. " " " 350.00
Ap. 19. To am't received from 1st January to date	1025.11	Ap. 17. " postage ac't to date 24.78
		19. " bal. in hand of G. Sec. 1425.17
	<u>\$2594.95</u>	<u>\$2594.95</u>

Balance \$1425.17,
[of which balance in the hands of the Secretary, \$800 is due to him for salary.
The balance was this day deposited in the bank, to the credit of Grand Treasurer.]

S. D. FOWLER.
THOMAS MACKIE.

Hamilton, 19th April, 1861.

Dr. HENRY GROFF, Grand Treasurer, in account with the Grand Lodge of Canada. Cr.

	\$ c.	\$ c.
1860.		
Feb. 7. To Balance	2392.35	1860.
" 25. " Received from Grand Secretary	1009.41	July 20. By paid Mrs. Phillips, last proportion of G. L.
" Six Months' Interest on County of Middlesex Debentures	48.00	contribution
		25.00
		" Gillespy & Robertson's account
		363.95
		22. " Copp & Brother's account
		5.95
		25. " John Morrison, Tyler
		30.00
		Aug. 6. " John Eastwood & Co.'s account
		32.92
		" George Brown
		2.13
		8. " Mr. Ellis
		200.00
		" City Steam Press
		12.50
		Oct. 1. " Charles Phelps'
		40.00
		" Maclear & Co.
		291.00
		" D. M. Grant,
		53.55
		Dec. 27. " Balance
		2392.76
	<u>\$3449.76</u>	<u>\$3449.76</u>
1861.		
Jan'y. To Balance from 27th December, 1860	2392.76	c. Jan. 20. By F. Richardson, for hangers
" 16. " Received from Grand Secretary	502.25	Mar. 1. Freemasons Magazine
" " Interest on Middlesex Debentures	48.00	" 4. Gillespy & Robertson
		" 23. T. & J. Myles
		13.45
		Apr'l 19. Balance, viz.: Receipts at 4 per cent., 2400.00
		Cash on hand
		350.00
		399.41
	<u>3585.76</u>	<u>2799.41</u>
		<u>\$3585.76</u>

Hamilton, 19th April, 1861.

S. D. FOWLER,
THOMAS MACKIE.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 19th April, 1861.

ASSETS.	\$. c.	LIABILITIES.	\$. c.
Middlesex Debentures.....	1600.00	F. Richardson's account	140.00
Interest on do. from 1st January.....	26.62	Meakin & Sons	5.88
Gore Bank receipt, 6th March, 1860.....	1625.62	Maclear & Co	384.00
Do.	1000.00	Gillespy & Co	189.78
Do. 2nd August.....	300.00	Eastwood & Co	13.23
Do. 1st November.....	500.00	Grand Secretary's salary, say to June	800.00
Do. 2nd March, 1861	200.00	Sundry advertisements of Special Communications, say	10.00
Interest on ditto	75.96	Excess of Assets over Liabilities	6535.10
	2475.96		
Cash in hands of Treasurer	399.41		
" " W. Bellhouse, late Treasurer	429.60		
" " Grand Secretary	1425.17		
Dues unpaid by Lodges, per Secretary's books	1121.22		
Estimate of Union tanners on hand	600.00		
			\$8077.98
			\$8077.98

HAMILTON, 19th April, 1861.

S. D. FOWLER,
THOMAS MACKIE.

Lodge Dues outstanding, 19th April, 1861.

Date of last Return.	No. of Lodge.	Name of Lodge.	Place of Meeting.	Amount.
				\$ c.
Dec'r. 1860.	0	Antiquity	Montreal	11.25
	2	Niagara	Niagara	10.50
June, "	6	Barton	Hamilton	29.00
Decr. "	7	Union	Grimsby	34.93
June, "	9	Union	Napanee	10.00
" "	11	Moria	Bellefonte	55.63
Decr. "	16	St. Andrew's	Toronto	33.25
	17	St. John's	Cobourg	45.00
June "	20	St. John's	London	90.00
Decr. "	21	Zetland	Montreal	44.51
	22	King Solomon's	Toronto	128.18
June "	26	Ontario	Port Hope	13.50
	27	Strict Observance	Hamilton	10.00
	33	Wellington	Guelph	11.25
	35	St. John's	Cayuga	10.00
Decr. 1859.	36	Welland	Fonthill	17.50
June, 1860.	39	Mount Zion	Brooklin	10.51
Decr. "	41	St. George's	Kingsville	18.25
June, "	44	St. Thomas	St. Thomas	48.13
" "	47	Great Western	Windsor	98.25
" 1859.	48	Madoc	Madoc	10.25
" 1860.	50	Consecon	Consecon	27.75
" "	54	Vaughan	Maple	18.15
" "	59	Corinthian	Ottawa	23.25
" "	60	Hoyle	La Colle	15.00
" "	61	Acacia	Hamilton	28.63
Decr. "	62	St. Andrew's	Caledonia	47.80
" "	73	St. James	St. Mary's	27.20
" "	76	Oxford	Woodstock	21.00
" "	77	Faithful Brothers	Oakwood	16.50
Decr. 1859.	89	King Hiram	Lindsay	12.30
" 1860.	94	St. Mark's	Port Stanley	17.75
June, "	110	Central	Prescott	35.25
Decr. "	117	Stanbridge	Stanbridge	10.75
June, "	119	Maple Leaf	Bath	36.00
" "	124	Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal	39.00
Feb'y. "	128	Pembroke	Pembroke	10.00
				\$1121.22

Lodges which have made no Returns for more than a year.

Date of last Return.	No. of Lodge.	Name of Lodge.	Place of Meeting.
Decr. 1858.	34	Thistle	Amherstburg.
July, "	46	Wellington	Chatham,
June, 1859.	65	Rehoboam	Toronto.
July, 1858.	79	Simcoe	Bradford.
June, 1859.	106	Burford	Burford.

S. D. FOWLER,
T. MACKIE.

It was moved by R. W. Br. J. C. Franck, seconded by R. W. Br. George F. La Serre, and

Resolved—That the Report of the Finance and Audit Committee as amended, be adopted.

The Committee on Warrants submitted the following

REPORT:

We, the undersigned Committee on Warrants, beg leave to respectfully to recommend, that the under-mentioned Lodges, now under Dispensation, be granted Warrants by your most Worshipful Body, and to take rank and precedence according to the date of their Dispensation :

Pythagoras Lodge	-----	Meaford
Aylmer	" -----	Aylmer, C. E.
Lebanon	" -----	Oshawa
Malahide	" -----	Aylmer, C. W.
Tudor	" -----	Mitchell
Excelsior	" -----	Morrisburgh
Friendly Br's	" -----	Iroquois
Tecumseh	" -----	Stratford
J. B. Hall	" -----	Mill Brook
Prince of Wales	" -----	Newburg
Mississippi	" -----	Almonte
Civil Service	" -----	Seat of Gov't.
Erie	" -----	Port Dover
Hastings	" -----	Hastings
The Grand River	" -----	Berlin.

And your Committee further recommend, that hereafter, in every case, a Lodge under Dispensation should be represented at Grand Lodge, at which a warrant is sought to be obtained, either in the person of some of the officers, or at least by proxy, and that the minute book of said Lodge should be produced, as some indication of the progress and prospects of the Lodge.

And also, that the petition of recommendation, which in every case must be obtained from the nearest Lodge, should be a recommendation obtained upon a regular resolution, passed and

signed by the W.M., and Wardens in open Lodge, as the certificate by the officers of the Lodge only, might be obtained (and in some cases has been obtained,) without a reference to the Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ÆMILIUS IRVING.

JOHN BOYD.

JAS. SEYMOUR.

It was moved by R. W. Br. Edwin Heathfield, seconded by V. W. Br. Thomas McCraken, and

Resolved—That the report from the Committee on Warrants be received and adopted.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 8 o'clock, p.m.

M. W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

In accordance with a previous announcement, the M.W. Grand Master stated that the first business in order would be the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic year.

It was moved by R. W. Br. S. B. Harman, seconded by R. W. Br. Wm. H. Weller,

That in order to expedite the business of Grand Lodge, in the selection of brethren to fill the various offices for the incoming year, the system of nomination be permitted

A vote of Grand Lodge having been taken on the resolution, it was declared negatived.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed R. W. Brs. Æmilius Irving, George F. LaSerre, and V. W. Br. John Boyd, scrutineers to examine the ballot, and report its result.

The election of Grand Officers was proceeded with, and the following brethren were declared duly elected :—

M.W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, re-elected Grand Master.

R. " " W. B. Simpson, re-elected Deputy Grand Master.

" " Edwin Heathfield, Grand Senior Warden.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, at low twelve, to meet on Friday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 11.30, A.M.

M.W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The election of Grand Officers was resumed, and the following brethren were declared duly elected :—

R.W. Br. W. A. Osgood, Grand Junior Warden.

" " Rev. Vincent Clementi, Grand Chaplain.

" " Henry Groff, re-elected Grand Treasurer.

" " David Curtis, Grand Registrar.

" " T. B. Harris, unanimously re-elected Grand Secretary.

By an open vote of Grand Lodge,

Br. John Morrison was re-elected Grand Tyler.

The M.W. Grand Master was pleased to approve and confirm the following nominations by the Lodges of their respective districts :—

R. W. Br. George Masson, D.D.G.M., London District.

" " " Geo. W. Whitehead,	" Wilson	"
" " " Æmilius Irving,	" Huron	"
" " " William Fitch,	" Hamilton	"
" " " William G. Storm,	" Toronto	"
" " " William H. Weller,	" Ontario	"
" " " A. A. Campbell,	" Pr. Edw'd	"
" " " George F. LaSerre,	" Central	"
" " " A. A. Stevenson,	" Montreal	"
" " " George T. Morehouse.	" E.Towns'ps	"
" " " Richard Pope,	" Quebec	"

Subsequently, the M.W. Grand Master was pleased to make the following appointments to office, viz :

- V. W. Br. John Boyd, Grand Senior Deacon
- " " William Irwin, Grand Junior Deacon
- " " William Hay, Grand Superintendent of Works
- " " William F. McMaster, Grand Director of Ceremonies
- " " Thomas McCraken, Assistant Grand Secretary
- " " A. G. Fenwick, Grand Sword Bearer
- " " George Twomley, Assist't Grand Dir. of Ceremonies
- " " William H. Weldon, Grand Organist
- " " A. Hoffnung, Assistant Grand Organist
- " " Stanislaus Blondheim, Grand Pursuivant
- " " William G. F. Downs,
- " " Henry S. Rowsell,
- " " Thomas T. Irving,
- " " George Forbes,
- " " William H. Nelson,
- " " William Livingston,
- " " William Story,
- " " J. H. Rowan,

} Grand Stewards

The Grand Officers elect having been invested, were proclaimed in accordance with ancient usage.

It was moved by R. W. Br. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Br. George T. Morehouse,—

That the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, be held at the City of Montreal.

In amendment, it was moved by V. W. Br. James Seymour, seconded by R. W. Br. Edwin Heathfield,—

That the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge be held in the Town of St. Catharines.

On a vote of Grand Lodge being taken, the amendment was declared adopted.

R. W. Br. George W. Whitehead gave notice, that at the next Annual Communication he would move the following amendment to the Constitution : That Section 3, Art. 1, under the head " of the Grand Lodge" be amended as follows : the words " by ballot of the Grand Lodge," struck out, and the following words substituted, " by a regular nomination and open vote."

It was moved by M.W. Br. Wm. Mercer Wilson, P.G.M., seconded by R.W. Br. William B. Simpson, D.G.M.—

Whereas—The Grand Lodge of Canada has heard with emotions of profound regret the sad intelligence of the decease of Brother the Honorable Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the State of Vermont, who for his great services to this Grand Lodge, in the earlier years of its existence, received the thanks of Grand Lodge, and an honorary membership as a Past Grand Master therein. The loss of so distinguished a mason is a calamity that should be acknowledged by the Craft at large. In Brother Tucker there were combined talent and learning, an experience of forty years in masonry, and a zeal that knew no bounds; his labors in the field of masonic literature are appreciated by all who succeed him, the correctness of his statements as a writer, the clearness of his demonstrations, and the vigor and soundness of his logic, made him one of the most effective writers connected with our order. But it was the pureness of his heart and life and the disinterestedness of his efforts, that gave him his greatest power over his contemporaries. All that he said carried the weight of demonstration, for it was felt, not only that it seemed true, but that the speaker *felt* and *knew* it to be true. Those of us who enjoyed the honor and pleasure of his acquaintance upon his visit to Grand Lodge, at the memorable session of July, 1858, will bear willing testimony to this. Brother Tucker possessed almost unparalleled social powers and the most fascinating gift of conversation; a fund of anecdote and genial wit attracted every acquaintance to him, and made him a delight to all who approached him. To know Brother Tucker was not alone to respect him but to love him; and while we deplore his loss, we will ever cherish his memory. In view, therefore, of the profound regret so well expressed by our Grand Master in his opening Address, and of the respect due to so distinguished a character,—

It is Resolved—That in the decease of Br. the Hon. Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the State of Vermont, and honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, the Masons of Canada, in common with the Craft all over the world, have suffered an irreparable loss, and that we most respectfully tender to the members of his family and to the Craft in Vermont, our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

It is further Resolved—That engrossed copies of this preamble and resolution be prepared by the Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, signed by the Grand Master, and forwarded, through the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, M. W. Br. A. Bernard, to the family of our deceased brother and to the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

R. W. Br. George W. Whitehead, gave notice that he will move to have that part of Art. 6, under the head “Of Proposing Members,” of the Constitution, which provides that no rejected candidate can be balloted for under “twelve months” from the time of his rejection, be amended, so as to read “six months.”

R.W. Br. D. Curtis gave notice, that he would move at the next Annual Communication, that section 6, under the article “Of the Grand Lodge,” be struck out.

R.W. Br. S. B. Harman, gave the following notice, that at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, he will move to amend the Constitution, at page 47, "Of Private Lodges," 2nd section, by inserting after the words having "served as Warden," the words "or Secretary;" and at page 23, "Of Grand Lodge," section 5, by inserting after the words "Masters and Wardens," the words "and Secretaries."

On the motion of R. W. Br. S. B. Harman, seconded by R.W. Br. Thompson Wilson,—

R. W. Br. Barron's notice of motion, that section 1, of the Constitution, referring to the election of Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, be so amended as to draw no distinctive line between one part of the province and another, was allowed to stand over until the next Annual Communication.

In accordance with notice of motion given,—

It was moved by R.W. Br. S. B. Harman, seconded by R.W. Br. Edwin Heathfield, and

Resolved—That no money grants be made by Grand Lodge on the last day of its session, unless notice be given the day previous.

M. W. Br. W. C. Stephens, Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution; as also to prepare a code of rules and regulations for the government of a Board of General Purposes, and likewise to define its powers, submitted the following as an amendment to the Constitution :—

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Board shall consist of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master of each Masonic district, the two Grand Wardens and twenty other members, ten of whom shall be nominated by the Grand Master, and the remaining ten shall be elected by Grand Lodge; the whole twenty to be selected from among the actual Masters and Past

Masters of Lodges. Not more than one half of such nominated or elected members are to be Past Masters, nor can a Master and Past Master, or more than one Past Master of the same Lodge, be nominated or elected on the same Board, but this shall not disqualify any Past Master being a subscribing member and Master of another Lodge, from being elected for and representing the Lodge of which he is Worshipful Master ; one half of the members, both nominated and elected must go out of office annually, from and after the Annual Communication, in 1862, when a ballot shall be taken to determine which five of the nominated and five of the elected members shall retire, the remaining five nominated and five elected members continuing in office until the Annual Communication in 1863, when they shall retire, and in like manner for the future, so that after the Annual Communication, in 1862, each member is to hold office for two years. Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

The Board shall annually elect one of its members to be President and one to be Vice-President.

The names of the several brethren intended to be put in nomination as members of the Board, (five of whom are to be elected at each Annual Communication) are to be delivered in writing at the general Committee, preceding the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, in order that all names so to be proposed may be printed in a list, a copy of which shall be delivered to each member of the Grand Lodge, on the production of his credentials. The balloting lists are subsequently to be collected by scrutineers, to be appointed for that purpose. The lists are not to be signed.

Two scrutineers are to be elected at the general Committee previous to the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, and two other scrutineers are to be nominated by the Grand Master or presiding officer in Grand Lodge. These four scrutineers are to collect the lists from the brethren to whom they have been delivered, and shall solemnly pledge themselves to make a correct report under their hands of the result of the ballot, they shall then retire, and having ascertained the number of votes for the respective candidates, shall present the report in Grand Lodge.

If the President, Vice-President, or any other member of the

Board, die, or be removed, the vacancy shall be thus filled up: If one appointed by the Grand Master, then his successor shall be appointed by the Grand Master, and if one elected by the Grand Lodge, then by ballot of the Board of General Purposes, at its next meeting. Notice of such election shall be given in the summons issued for the next meeting of the Board.

Should the President and Vice-President be absent, the brother highest in rank and seniority, shall preside.

The Board shall meet once in six months, one of such meetings being held at least one day before the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, at the place appointed for holding the meeting of Grand Lodge. It may be adjourned for further consideration of the business before it, and may also be convened at other times by command of the Grand Master or by the authority of the President.

Five members shall constitute a Board, and proceed to business, except in the decision of masonic complaints, for which purpose at least seven members must be present. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, the presiding officer in case of equality having a second vote.

The Board has authority to hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting Lodges, or individual masons when regularly brought before it. It may proceed to admonition, fine, or suspension, according to the laws; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Grand Lodge. Notice of any such intended appeal shall be given in writing to the Grand Secretary within fourteen days of the receipt by the Lodge, or brother, of the decision of the Board of General Purposes on the case. But should any case be of so flagrant a nature as to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, the Board shall make a special report thereon to the Grand Lodge.

The Board may summon any Lodge or brother to attend them, and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of the Lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such Lodge, or brother, do not comply or give sufficient reasons for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and, in case of contumacy,

the Lodge or brother shall be suspended, and the proceedings notified to the Grand Lodge.

When the Board has investigated and decided on any case, which, in its judgment, requires admonition, fine or suspension, the offence shall be fully stated in the Minute, shall be declared proved, the law relating thereto, (if provided against) quoted, and the decision recorded and acted upon.

In case of any charge or complaint affecting a member of the Board, or a Lodge to which he belongs, such member shall withdraw whilst the Board consider its decision.

The members of the Board shall be in Masonic clothing when they proceed to the investigation of any charge or complaint.

The Board shall have charge of the finances of the Grand Lodge, examine all demands upon it, and, when found correct, shall order the Grand Treasurer to discharge them.

The Board shall have full power to inspect all books and papers relating to the accounts of the Grand Lodge, and to give orders for any alteration therein that may be considered desirable.

The Board may summon the Grand Treasurer, Grand Registrar, Grand Secretary, or other officer or brother, having possession of any books, papers, documents or accounts belonging to the Grand Lodge, to attend the Board, and the Board may give such directions as may be deemed necessary regarding them.

At the Board next following the communication of Grand Lodge, the account of receipts and disbursements for the past year shall be balanced. This account, together with a list of the contributions, a statement of funds in hands, and of all property belonging to Grand Lodge, shall be printed and transmitted to each Lodge.—The Board shall likewise examine the account of receipts and disbursements.

The Board has the direction of every thing relating to the buildings and furniture of the Grand Lodge, and may suggest any alterations or improvements.

It is to cause the necessary preparations to be made for the Communications of the Grand Lodge, as well as for days of festivals, public ceremonies, &c. It shall also give orders for all the usual and ordinary articles which may be required for the

Grand Lodge; but no extraordinary expense of any kind shall be incurred without the previous sanction of Grand Lodge.

The Board has likewise the care and regulation of all the concerns of the Grand Lodge, and shall conduct all the correspondence of the Grand Lodge and communications with sister Grand Lodges and brethren of eminence and distinction throughout the world.

The Board may recommend to the Grand Lodge whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the Craft, and may originate plans for the better regulation of the Grand Lodge, and the arrangements of its general transactions.

No recommendation, petition, or representation of any kind shall be received by the Board, unless it be in writing, and signed by the person or persons addressing the Board.

All communications from the Board to the Grand Master, Grand Lodge, or other Boards or Committees, or any private Lodge, or brother, shall be made in writing.

The Board shall proceed to the consideration of any special matter which may be referred to it by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, in preference to other business.

The Board may appoint sub-committees from amongst its members for specific purposes, who must report to the Board.

All transactions and resolutions of the Board shall be entered in the minute book by the Grand Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

It being essential to the interests of the Craft, that as far as possible all matters of business to be brought under the consideration of the Grand Lodge, should be previously known to the Grand Officers and Masters of Lodges, that through them all the representatives of Lodges may be prepared to decide thereon in Grand Lodge; a general Committee, consisting of the Board of General Purposes, and the Master of every regular Lodge, shall meet at some convenient time immediately preceding each Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, at which meeting all reports from the M.W. Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Masters, or other Grand Officers, or the Board of General Purposes, or any Board or Committee appointed by Grand

Lodge, shall be read, and any member of the Grand Lodge intending to make a motion thereon, or to submit any matter for consideration in Grand Lodge, shall at such General Committee state the nature of his intended motion, or business, that the same may be considered and discussed in General Committee.

The General Committee, when assembled shall be governed by the laws enacted for preserving order in Grand Lodge, during the time of business. If the Master of any Lodge cannot attend he may certify that fact by writing under his hand, and at the same time appoint a Past Master of his Lodge to represent him.

At such Committee three Masters, or Past Masters, of Lodges shall be nominated as a Committee on credentials, who shall attend within the porch of the Grand Lodge, at the Annual Communication, for the purpose of guarding, under the superintendence of the Grand Pursuivant, against the admission of any but those who are qualified, have their proper clothing and jewels, have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are in all respects entitled to admission. The three brethren so nominated shall be assisted by three Grand Stewards of the year.

That all parts of the Constitution in any way conflicting with the foregoing, are hereby repealed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. STEPHENS,
Chairman.

It was moved by M. W. Br. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Br. W. B. Simpson, and

Resolved—That the report from the Special Committee on Constitution, be received and adopted.

It was moved by V. W. Br. Jas. Seymour, (in accordance with notice of motion given at the last Annual Communication) seconded by W. Br. William Story,—

That sect. 4, of the Constitution, under the head “Of Proposing Members,” be so amended that “one” black ball shall exclude candidates and joining members, instead of “two,” as now permitted.

On a vote of Grand Lodge being taken it was declared in the negative.

Notice of motion was given for the next Annual

Communication to amend the Constitution, by inserting the following :

Every brother on his first appointment to either of the following offices shall pay towards the fund of Benevolence :

The Grand Master	Fifty	Dollars.
The Deputy Grand Master	Thirty	"
The District Deputy Grand Master ...	Twenty	"
The Grand Warden	Fifteen	"
The Grand Chaplain or Treasurer.....	Ten	"
The Grand Registrar or Secretary....	Ten	"
The Grand Deacon	Eight	"
All other Grand Officers	Five	"

It was moved by R. W. Br. Kivas Tully, seconded by R. W. Br. Thompson Wilson—

That the M. W. Grand Master do appoint a Committee to receive any further evidence that may be offered in reference to the standing of Lodge No. 209, Grand Registry of Ireland, at London, C. W., said Committee to report forthwith to this Grand Lodge.

In amendment,

It was moved by R. W. Br. H. D. Morehouse, seconded by R. W. Br. James Moffatt—

That the action of Grand Lodge at the last Communication at Ottawa, with reference to a Lodge claiming to be St. John's, 209, I. R., stand confirmed.

A vote of Grand Lodge being taken the amendment was declared adopted.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals submitted the following

R E P O R T:

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The undersigned having been named by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, a Committee on Grievances and Appeals, would respectfully report that the following charges, complaints, and appeals, have been laid before your Committee, and that, after a

careful and attentive examination of all and every the evidences before them would submit as follows, to wit:—

DAVIDSON.

The first case brought under our notice was that of Br. William Davidson, M. Mason, of "Wilson" Lodge, No. 86, Toronto, who was on the 18th day of June last, excluded from that Lodge for having "abstracted a large amount of money, the property of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and absconded from the Province."

From the evidence before us, it appears that all the preliminary steps required by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge having been complied with, and that the guilt of the said William Davidson has been unquestionably established, we, therefore, recommend his unconditional expulsion from the Craft.

T. WILSON.

DAVID BROWNE.

T. MACKIE.

BARTELS.

The case of William George Bartels, lately a member of "Union" Lodge, No. 9, Napanee, from which Lodge he was excluded on the first day of March, 1861, for having violated the chastity of a daughter of W. Br. George Schryver, Past Master of that Lodge, was next under consideration, and is one deserving the most severe punishment which can be inflicted by Grand Lodge. By the evidence before your Committee, it appears that in accordance with the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, particularly of Article 23, on the 29th page, the said George Bartels has been summoned to appear before his Lodge to answer to the charges preferred against him, and that all other preliminary steps have been taken in his case, to all of which he has refused and neglected to respond.

Your Committee, therefore, would recommend that the said William George Bartels, lately a member of the said "Union" Lodge, No. 9, be for ever expelled from Free Masonry.

T. WILSON.

DAVID BROWNE.

T. MACKIE.

CAMPBELL.

The evidence and papers in the matter of the charges preferred against V.W., S. B. Campbell, P.M. of "Wilson" Lodge, Toronto, were next in order of consideration, and your Committee, after a careful examination thereof, find the charges therein made are for the most part fully sustained, and that under the circumstances your Committee is convinced that "Wilson" Lodge was fully justified in its proceedings. It is, nevertheless, the opinion of your Committee, that in consideration of the heretofore respectable masonic position of the said S. B. Campbell, for a number of years, the peculiar pecuniary difficulties under which he claims to have labored, and believing as they do that in all our judgments upon each other, we should keep in view the attributes of mercy and charity. They therefore recommend that the said S. B. Campbell be excluded from all privileges of Free Masonry for the space of two years, and that if, at the expiration of that time, the said S. B. Campbell shall produce, to the full satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, evidence of his having made entire restitution of the money and property, unjustly held from various brethren, then he shall be restored to his former standing in the Craft, failing to do which, he shall be expelled from the Craft without any further action being required by this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. WILSON.

DAVID BROWNE.

T. MACKIE.

11th July, 1861.

It was moved by R. W. Br. James Moffatt, seconded by W. Br. H. D. Morehouse, and

Resolved—That the report from the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be received and adopted.

R. W. Br. Wm. H. Weller, gives notice that at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge he will move: That it be referred to the Board of General Purposes, to consider and report whether any, and if any, what changes in the present Constitution can be

advantageously made as to increasing the number of Grand Stewards; as to the appointment and election of Grand Officers; and as to the rank and regalia of Present and Past Grand Officers, and as to the fees to the Fund of Benevolence.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren to be members of the Board of General Purposes, viz: M. W. Brs. William Mercer Wilson and A. Bernard, R. W. Brs. S. B. Harman, James A. Henderson, Richard Bull, John C. Franck, Richard Pope and S. D. Fowler, V. W. Br. David Curtis and W. Br. David Browne.

The undermentioned brethren were elected by the Grand Lodge to be members of the Board of General Purposes: M. W. Br. W. C. Stephens, R. W. Brs. Thompson Wilson, Edwin Morris, Charles Magill, Kivas Tully and Francis Richardson, V. W. Br. William Hay, W. Brs. Thomas Robertson and Daniel Matthews and Br. Robert Spence.

R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson gave the following notice of motion: That he will move at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, that the Annual Communication of 1863 be held at the city of Montreal.

W. Br. J. B. Choate gave notice, that he would move at the next Annual Communication, that article 1, at page 71, of the Constitution, "Of Public Processions," be amended, by adding the words "or for the purpose of attending divine worship on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, or St. John the Evangelist."

The Standing Committee on the condition of masonry, submitted the following

R E P O R T:

The Committee on the Condition of Masonry have the honor to state that, while the addition of twelve Lodges to the list published

in the last report, affords satisfactory evidence of the steady progress made and making by the Craft throughout the Province, it is to be apprehended that some of those Lodges are in too close proximity to others previously constituted, and that in occasional instances, especially in small towns, a larger number of Lodges exists than is warranted by the number of masons residing within their limits. The fact of the non-existence of uniformity in work renders this evil one of no small magnitude; comparisons are drawn, and jealousies entertained altogether at variance with the principles which should pervade the minds of the fraternity at large. Your Committee venture to suggest that no Dispensation be issued to a Lodge intended to be formed within ten miles of another already organized, and that in cities and towns the number of the Lodges should be regulated by the amount of the population.

Your Committee deem it a matter of great importance that all Lodges should be compelled to adopt the ritual established by the Grand Lodge of Canada, as the condition of masonry cannot be deemed satisfactory without such uniformity; nor is it likely that such uniformity will prevail without a regular visitation by the D. D. Grand Masters of the various Lodges under their jurisdiction, or the enlistment of a staff of lecturers, to aid in its promulgation; nor should the duty of the Worshipful Masters of Lodges to encourage Lodges of instruction be passed over, as on the latter principally depends the proper enforcement of the edicts of the Grand Lodge.

Your Committee congratulates the Craft on the establishment of the Board of General Purposes, during the present Session of the Grand Lodge, as many matters which were formerly submitted for the decision of the M. W. the Grand Master, entailing on him considerable labor, and often much anxiety, will now be laid before the Board, when each subject coming before the Board will receive the fullest consideration, and afford every brother an opportunity of discussing any matters affecting the Craft or individual masons, whilst the attention of the M. W. the Grand Master, can be more beneficially employed in the general supervision of the Lodges and brethren.

Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without referring to the enthusiastic reception which the very able and truly masonic

document presented by the Committee on the Masonic Asylum, met with from the members of Grand Lodge, as most satisfactory evidence on the part of the representatives of the Canadian fraternity, of their recognition of that principle of large-hearted charity which constitutes the very essence of genuine Freemasonry.

All which is respectfully submitted,

KIVAS TULLY,
VINCENT CLEMENTI,
HENRY MACPHERSON.

On motion the report from the Committee on the Condition of Freemasonry was received and adopted.

It was moved by V. W. Br. James Seymour, seconded by R. W. Br. Edwin Heathfield, and adopted—

That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay R. W. Br. Francis Richardson's account for regalia, amounting to \$140.

It was moved by R. W. Br. George W. Whitehead, seconded by R. W. Br. Thompson Wilson, and

Resolved—That the Grand Secretary be empowered to have prepared a sufficient number of Union Medals to supply such Lodges as have already paid for them; and that he be further authorized to issue them to all Lodges and brethren entitled and desirous of procuring them, upon payment being made of the cost for the same.

The M. W. Grand Master re-appointed the same Committee on "Masonic Asylum" to continue their labors in the preparation of a circular, with forms of application and subscription lists, &c., &c., to be forwarded to all the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

It was resolved, that the Grand Secretary should prepare and have printed a new edition of the Constitution.

It was moved by R. W. Br. Thompson Wilson, seconded by R. W. Br. George T. Morehouse, and

Resolved—That the preparation of an uniform code of By-Laws, for the general adoption of all Lodges, be left in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 3.30, P.M.

M.W. Br. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Officers, Members and Representatives.

M. W. Br. Robert Morris, P. G. M. of the State of Kentucky, at the request of Grand Lodge, delivered to the assembled brethren, a most interesting and instructive lecture on the subject of the Prestonian Ritual.

It was moved by R. W. Br. Edwin Heathfield, seconded by Br. J. Pearson, and unanimously

Resolved—That the thanks of Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to M. W. Br. Morris for his highly instructive and interesting discourse.

The labors of Grand Lodge being ended it was closed in Ample form with solemn prayer.

[ATTEST]



Thos. R. Harington
G. Sec.

Grand Secretary's Account Current.

THOMAS B. HARRIS, *Grand Secretary, in Account Current with the Grand Lodge of Canada, from the 1st July, A. L. 5860, to the 27th December, 5860,—the end of the fiscal year.*

NO.	LODGE.	PLACE.	\$	C.	NO.	LODGE.	PLACE.	\$	C.
—	Antiquity, Montreal.....	6 00					Brought forward,	\$1,285	25
1	Prevost, Dunham.....	27 75	49	Harington, Quebec.....			2 00		
2	Niagara, Niagara.....	39 50	50	Consecon, Consecon.....			55 00		
3	St. John's, Kingston.....	103 37	51	Corinthian, Grahamville..			7 25		
5	Sussex, Brockville	20 25	52	Wellington, Dunnville....			17 25		
6	Barton, Hamilton.....	118 75	53	Shefford, Waterloo.....			8 37		
7	Union, Grimsby	37 00	55	Mirickville, Mirickville...			27 70		
8	Nelson, Henryville	38 00	56	Victoria, Port Sarnia.....			40 50		
9	Union, Napanee	43 38	57	Harmony, Binbrook.....			10 00		
10	Norfolk, Simcoe	19 25	59	Corinthian, Ottawa.....			4 00		
11	Moira, Belleville	10 00	60	Hoyle, La Colle.....			9 00		
12	Golden Rule, Stanstead ..	29 50	62	St. Andrew's Caledonia...			4 00		
13	Western Light, Bolton ..	2 00	66	Durham, Newcastle			7 25		
14	True Briton's, Perth	15 00	67	St. Francis, Richmond....			12 00		
15	St. George's, St. Catharines	51 25	68	St. John's, Ingersoll....			2 00		
16	St. Andrew's, Toronto....	31 25	69	Stirling, Stirling.....			28 50		
17	St. John's, Cobourg.....	5 00	70	King, King.....			6 75		
18	Prince Edward's, Picton..	24 00	71	Victoria, Sherbrooke....			35 75		
19	St. George's, Montreal....	53 50	73	St. James's, St. Mary's..			10 50		
20	St. John's, London	40 50	75	St. John's, Toronto.....			73 93		
22	King Solomon's, Toronto .	86 00	76	Oxford, Woodstock.....			5 50		
23	Richmond, Richmond Hill.	8 00	78	King Hiram, Tilsonburg..			12 25		
26	Ontario, Port Hope.....	37 25	80	Albion, Newbury.....			31 00		
27	Strict Observ'ce, Hamilton	73 75	82	St. John's, Paris.....			17 25		
28	Mount Zion, Kemptville..	22 00	83	Beaver, Strathroy.....			41 50		
29	United, Brighton	12 00	84	Clinton, Clinton.....			28 25		
30	Composite, Whitby	16 00	85	Rising Sun, Farmersville.			21 00		
31	Jersusalem, Bowmanville..	30 25	86	Wilson, Toronto.....			16 00		
32	Amity, Dunnville.....	7 50	87	Markham Union, Markham			25 50		
36	Welland, Fonthill	7 50	88	St. George's, Owen Sound			13 50		
37	King Hiram, Ingersoll....	17 00	90	Manito, Collingwood.....			11 75		
38	Trent, Trenton	11 50	91	Colborne, Colborne.....			12 00		
39	Mount Zion, Brooklin....	14 00	92	Cataraquai, Kingston....			39 50		
40	St. John's, Hamilton.....	93 25	93	Northern Lig't, Kincardine			37 25		
41	St. George's Kingsville...	10 00	95	Ridout, Otterville			13 20		
42	St. George's, London.....	11 50	96	Corinthian, Barrie.....			24 95		
43	King Solomon's, Woodst'ck	26 25	97	Sharon, Sharon			11 00		
44	St. Thomas, St. Thomas..	46 00	98	True Blue, Albion.....			7 25		
45	Brant, Brantford	38 25	100	Valley, Dundas			46 75		
47	Great Western, Windsor.	2 00	101	Corinthian, Peterboro'....			9 75		

Carried forward, \$1,285 25

Carried forward,\$2,072 15

Grand Secretary's Account Current—CONTINUED.

NO.	LODGE.	PLACE.	\$	c.	NO.	LODGE.	PLACE.	\$	c.
	Brought forward,		\$2,072	15		Brought forward,		\$2,495	77
102	Mt. Brydges, Mt. Brydges	11 00	125	Cornwall, Cornwall.....	58	00			
103	Maple Leaf, St. Catharines	37 00	126	Golden Rule,Campbellsford	18	00			
104	St. John's Norwichville..	13 00	127	Frauck, Frankford.....	25	00			
105	St. Mark's, Drummondville	16 00	129	The Rising Sun, Aurora..	22	00			
107	St. Paul's, Lambeth.....	17 75	130	Yamaska, Granby.....	20	75			
108	Blenheim, Drumbo	34 25	131	St. Lawrence,Southampton	23	12			
109	Albion, Sydenham.....	39 00	132	Sweet Home,N. Hamburgh	22	25			
110	Central, Prescott	9 00	133	Lebanon Forest,Franceston	11	00			
111	Morpeth, Morpeth.....	6 75	134	Shawenegam,Three Rivers	10	00			
112	Maitland, Goderich	40 25	135	St. Clair, Milton.....	10	00			
113	Wilson, Watersford.....	18 00	U.D.	Pythagoras, Meaford	4	75			
114	Hope, Port Hope.....	37 75	"	Aylmer, Aylmer	20	00			
115	Ivy, Smithville.....	4 75	"	Lebanon, Oshawa	20	00			
116	Cassia, Sylvan	35 37	"	Tudor, Mitchell	20	00			
117	Stanbridge, Stanbridge...	16 50	"	Tecumseh, Stratford	20	00			
118	Union, Lloydtown.....	10 75	"	Excelsior, Morrisburg	20	00			
120	Warren, Fingal.....	28 50	"	Friendly Brothers, Iroquois	20	00			
121	Doric, Brantford.	13 00	"	J. B. Hall, Mill Brook	20	00			
122	Renfrew, Renfrew.....	3 00	—	Constitutions.....	7	08			
123	The Belleville, Belleville..	22 00	—	Wellington, Stratford	4	00			
124	Montreal Kilwin'g,Montré'l	10 00							
	Carried forward,		\$2,495	77		Total.....		\$2871	72

 MONEY LETTERS should in all cases be Registered as a protection against being lost.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND LODGES.

M. W. Br.	W. C. Stephens,	of the U. G. L.	England....	at the G. L. of Canada.
R. " "	Kivas Tully,	G. L.	Ireland	"
M. " "	William M Wilson,	"	Illinois	"
" " "	"	"	St. Domingo	"
" " "	A Bernard,	"	Vermont	"
R. " "	Thomas B Harris,	"	Kansas	"
" " "	Cyril Pearl,	"	Maine	"
" " "	James A Henderson,	"	New York	"
" " "	.....	"	Canada, at the U. G. L. of England.	
" " "	Michael Furnell	"	" at the G. L. of Ireland.	
" " "	Wm Pitt Preble,	"	" " "	Maine.
" " "	Henry W Turner,	"	" " "	New York.
" " "	Horner A Johnson,	"	" " "	Illinois.
" " "	Jacinto de Castro	"	" " "	St Domingo.

LIST OF GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1861-2.

M W Br Thomas Douglas Harington, Grand Master.

R W Br William B Simpson, Deputy Grand Master.

" "	George Masson,	D D G M	London District.
" "	Geo W Whitehead,	"	Wilson "
" "	Æmilius Irving,	"	Huron "
" "	William Fitch,	"	Hamilton "
" "	William G Storm,	"	Toronto "
" "	Wm Henry Weller,	"	Ontario "
" "	A A Campbell,	"	Pr. Edward "
" "	George F La Serre,	"	Central "
" "	A A Stevenson,	"	Montreal "
" "	Geo T Morehouse,	"	E.Towns'ps "
" "	Richard Pope,	"	Quebec "
" "	Edwin Heathfield,	Grand Senior Warden.	
" "	W A Osgood,	Grand Junior Warden.	
" "	Rev Vincent Clementi,	Grand Chaplain.	
" "	Henry Groff,	Grand Treasurer.	
" "	David Curtis, Jun.,	Grand Registrar.	
" "	Thomas B Harris,	Grand Secretary.	
V " "	John Boyd,	Grand Senior Deacon	
" "	William Irwin,	Grand Junior Deacon.	
" "	William Hay,	Grand Superintendent of Works.	
" "	Wm F McMaster,	Grand Director of Ceremonies.	
" "	Thomas McCracken,	Assistant Grand Secretary.	
" "	A G Fenwick,	Grand Sword Bearer.	
" "	Geo Twomley,	Assist't Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	
" "	William H Weldon,	Grand Organist.	
" "	A Hoffnung,	Assistant Grand Organist.	
" "	Stanislaus Blondheim,	Grand Pursuivant.	
" "	John Morrison,	Grand Tyler.	

V W Brs W G F Downs, Henry S Rowsell, T T Irving,
 Wm H Nelson, Wm Livingston, Wm Story,
 J H Rowan, Geo Forbes—Grand Stewards.

* * * The Seventh Annual Communication of Grand Lodge will be held at St. Catharines, on the second Wednesday in July, A.L. 5862.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, WITH THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES.

STATES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
United G. L. of England	Wm. Gray Clarke	London
Grand Lodge of Ireland	John E. Hyndman	Dublin
Grand Lodge of Scotland	Wm. A. Lawrie	Edinburgh
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery
Arkansas	Thomas D. Merrick	Little Rock
California	Alexander G. Abell	San Francisco
Connecticut	E. G. Storer	New Haven
Delaware	William S. Haynes	Wilmington
District of Columbia	G. A. Schwarzman	Washington
Florida	John B. Taylor	Tallahassee
Georgia	Simri Rose	Macon
Illinois	H. G. Reynolds	Springfield
Indiana	Francis King	Indianapolis
Iowa	Theo. S. Parvin	Iowa City
Kansas	Charles Mundee	Fort Leavenworth
Kentucky	J. S. McCorkle	Greensburg
Louisiana	Samuel G. Risk	New Orleans
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland
Maryland	Joseph Robinson	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Charles W. Moore	Boston
Michigan	James Fenton	Detroit
Minnesota	G. W. Prescott	St. Paul's
Mississippi	R. W. T. Daniel	Jackson
Missouri	A O'Sullivan	St. Louis
Nebraska	R. W. Furnas	Brownsville
New York	James M. Austin	New York
New Jersey	Joseph H. Hough	Trenton
New Hampshire	Horace Chase	Hopkinton
North Carolina	W. T. Bain	Raleigh
Ohio	John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati
Oregon	T. McF. Patton	Salem
Pennsylvania	Wm. H. Adams	Philadelphia
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Doyle	Providence
South Carolina	A. G. Mackey	Charleston
Tennessee	Charles A. Fuller	Nashville
Texas	A. S. Ruthven	Galveston
Virginia	John Dove	Richmond
Vermont	John B. Hollenbeck	Burlington
Wisconsin	J. B. Kellogg	Milwaukie
Washington Territory	T. M. Reed	Olympia

APPENDIX.

Foreign Correspondence.

R. W. Br. S. D. Fowler, chairman of the Committee on foreign correspondence, presented the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave to present to Grand Lodge the result of their labors.

There having been no report of this nature at the last Annual Communication, the work has this year been necessarily more onerous; they have reviewed the transactions of thirty-seven American Grand Lodges, most of them for two years, and comprised in seventy volumes, containing 11,250 pages; they have likewise been able to communicate a few interesting particulars respecting the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland.

Without in any degree desiring to enlist the sympathies of Grand Lodge in their favor, or to make apologies for the imperfect manner in which the work has been done, the committee would most respectfully say, that it is not to be expected that any one who is fully engaged in his necessary avocations during the whole of the day, can in the space of two months, peruse and present the more prominent points of such a large mass of documents in the manner they deserve. There is certainly a great deal covered by Lodge returns, which swells the bulk without adding anything to the labor, but the work of the various Grand Lodges, their decisions, the addresses of the Grand Masters, the reports of

Committees, and more especially those on Foreign Correspondence, often display an amount of deep thought, laborious research, and fervid eloquence that could hardly have been looked for. Doubtless there is much written with which we cannot agree, and much that might have been better unwritten, but there is also much that every true Mason cordially responds to, and that calls out the warm feelings of his heart ; that at once interests and instructs him.

In order that anything at all like justice may be done to such subjects as these, it is only fair that more leisure should be given to the preparation of the " report," this could readily be done and with more ease to the compiler, if the work were spread over the whole year; as soon as the Grand Secretary receives the proceedings of any Grand Body, or any document which comes within the scope of duty of such a Committee, let it at once be sent to its chairman for the purpose of review ; it will thus be completed without hurry and then laid aside.

The Committee would also make another suggestion, namely the propriety of having the report printed previous to the meeting of Grand Lodge ; were the plan above recommended followed, this could be done before as well as after, (always of course under the supervision of the Grand Master,) and placed in the hands of members when they come to attend the Annual Communication ; this would be far preferable to reading, from manuscript, a report of from one to two hundred pages, which neither does justice to the compiler nor the subject, and is tiresome in the extreme to Grand Lodge, besides occupying so much valuable time. The only argument your Committee can think of that could be used against this method which is now pursued by many of the American Grand Lodges, is the fear that something might be published which might compromise Grand Lodge, and which it could not sanction, but this is in reality no argument at all, for it is a mere farce to suppose that Grand Lodge could sanction and adopt *any* report, of such bulk as the review of Masonic correspondence must necessarily be, and it is presumed that the sanction of the Grand Master is quite a sufficient guarantee that nothing derogatory to the dignity of Grand Lodge would be contained in the report.

Your Committee have had before them the proceedings of the following Grand Lodges:—

Alabama, for .. 1859 and 1860	Mississippi, for 1859 and 1860
Arkansas for .. 1859 and 1860	Missouri, for .. 1859 and 1860
California, for 1859	Nebraska, for .. 1859 and 1860
Connecticut, for 1859 and 1860	New York, .. for 1859 and 1860
Delaware, for .. 1859 and 1860	New Jersey, for 1859, '60 & '61
Dis. of Columbia, 1859, & 1860	New Hampshire, for 1859 & '60
Florida, for 1860	North Carolina, for 1859
Georgia, for 1859	Ohio, for 1858 and 1860
Illinois, for .. 1859 and 1860	“ Constitution, &c. 1861
Indiana, for .. 1859 and 1860	Oregon, for 1859
Iowa, for 1859 and 1860	Pennsylvania, for 1858
Kansas, for .. 1859 and 1860	Rhode Island, for 1859 and 1860
Kentucky, for '59 & for. cor. '60	South Carolina, for 1859
Louisiana, for .. 1859 and 1860	Tennessee, for .. 1859 and 1860
Maine, for .. 1859 and 1860	Texas, for .. 1859 and 1860
Maryland, for .. 1859 and 1860	Virginia, for 1859
Massachusetts, for 1859 and 1860	Vermont, for .. 1860 and 1861
Michigan, for .. 1860 and 1861	Wisconsin, for 1858
Minnesota, for .. 1859 and 1860	Wash'n Ter., for 1859 and 1860

Documents of difference between New York and Hamburg.

Circular from the Grand Lodge of New York, referring to the same.

Catalogue of the Masonic University, Lagrange, Kentucky, 1859 to 1860.

Circular from Grand Lodge of Ireland, June 24, 1859, to June 24, 1860.

ALABAMA.

The thirty-ninth and fortieth communications of this Grand Lodge were held at the city of Montgomery, on the 5th December, 1859, and 3rd December, 1860. At the latter of these, Stephen F. Hall was elected Grand Master, and Daniel Sayre was re-elected Grand Secretary. Number of chartered Lodges 250; and of affiliated members, 8,454.

The Grand Master, R. H. Ervin, in his address, in 1861, states that he had decided that Lodges under dispensation could affiliate members; his Grand Lodge bore him out in this decision, also declaring that such Lodges have authority to try members for unmasonic conduct, in the same manner as chartered Lodges. Many of the American Grand Lodges deny this power to Lodges under Dispensation. Committee of Jurisprudence report, (1860) that a member who has been tried and suspended for unmasonic

conduct or other offence, and after such suspension commits a second offence, can, while under such suspension, be tried for the second offence in the same manner as is provided by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for trials in other cases.

Grand Lodge also decided that in the case of a brother who had been tried for gross unmasonic conduct, and the evidence not sufficient to cause such a conviction as would draw a penalty proportionate to the alleged offence, should fresh evidence be found, he may be tried a second time for the same offence. Grand Lodge of Vermont and various other Grand Lodges also endorse this decision.

There is also presented a plan of a North American Masonic Congress, arranged at a convention, held in Chicago, September, 1859, proposed to be held triennially, to cultivate fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of the world, to extend knowledge of the work, history, &c., of Craft Masonry, &c., the utility of which appears to be at least doubtful.

Among the standing Committees of this Grand Lodge is one on "Chartered Lodges," whose duty seems to be examining the Minute Book and returns of Lodges, and by their several reports during session of Grand Lodge have apparently a good deal of work to keep the Lodges up to the observance of the required formalities.

There is also a Committee on "work," consisting of five members holding office for ten years; they meet annually at the Grand Lodge Hall, on Thursday, preceding the Annual Communication, to perfect themselves in the work and lectures of the three degrees of Craft Masonry, as determined upon and established by this Grand Lodge. "It shall be the duty of the Chairman of said Committee to report the work of the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication, on or before the third day thereof," and every subordinate Lodge must conform to said work so exemplified.

The Committee on foreign correspondence reviewed the transactions of thirty-one Grand Lodges in 1859, and twenty-nine in 1860.

In noticing the doings of New Jersey, the Committee say, "we find a report from a special Committee, appointed on the History of Masonry in that State. The same project is on hand in Alabama, and the difficulties complained of are the same in both States, the want of materials out of which to frame the history. Now, we do not mean to say that the materials do not exist, just the opposite, they do exist in abundance; but they are to be found only in the memories of our old brethren, or in scattered books of record, and the difficulty is in finding any one who will take the time and perform the labor of writing down such facts as these old and true brethren remember, or of transcribing and forwarding

copies of the old records." Masonry in this province dates back about seventy or seventy-five years, and it is time some steps were taken to rescue from oblivion many valuable records which are scattered throughout the country. This is a subject worthy the attention of Grand Lodge, and is earnestly pressed on its notice by the Committee on Correspondence.

A long extract from one of the annual addresses of Past Grand Master Wilson, of Canada, entitled "A Model Master," is given with a hope that its "wholesome lessons and wholesome advice" will profit in their jurisdiction.

More time could be very profitably spent in reviewing this able report which is signed by L. B. Thornton, acting Chairman, but want of space forbids it.

ARKANSAS.

The annual communication was held at the City of Little Rock, on the 5th Nov., 1860. E. H. English, Grand Master ; T. D. Merrick, Grand Secretary. Number of Lodges 162, eleven of which are under dispensation, 4,151 members are shewn by the returns of 114 Lodges.

The Grand Master, in his address, for 1859, thus speaks, "among the omissions of Masonic duty with which as you well know, I may justly charge myself, I will specify that of visiting the subordinate Lodges; for I would impress upon your minds the propriety of selecting as our Grand Master, one from whom you can reasonably expect a faithful discharge of this duty, as well as of all others imposed on him by the rules of the order. I cannot but view this as one of the most important that the Grand Master can render to the Craft. His presence occasionally in the Lodges would much promote the interest and usefulness of the order," &c; the propriety of this duty is so self-evident that it needs no argument to enforce its importance.

The Grand Master congratulates the Grand Lodge on the opening of St. John's College, an institution originated and supported by the order in Arkansas. When shall we have one or more Masonic Institutions in Canada?

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence summarily review the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges of the United States.

The address of the Grand Master, for 1860, is principally confined to matters of local interest, being chiefly his decisions on questions of jurisdiction, &c.

The Grand Lodge during its session visited St. John's College and by vote invited the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows then in session to accompany them.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence notice favorably the Grand Lodge of Canada in their review of the various Grand bodies, the report is signed by James W. Finley, it is an able document, and its conclusion should be well pondered by every good Mason. "We must not be inattentive to those old faithful sentinels upon the watch-towers who never cease to warn us that this calm may be succeeded by a storm that we are 'going too fast' and that 'Masonry is becoming too popular.' The doors of Masonry are crowded by the multitude eager to gain admission to her sanctuaries, and who can deny that among them there are many, very many, utterly unworthy to receive 'Masonic light.' It behoves us, therefore, to be more careful and circumspect in the use of the ballot, for we may rest assured that on this, and this alone, our safety and perpetuity depends. Better far that ninety-nine worthy applicants should be rejected, than that one unworthy should be admitted. Let us bear it ever in mind that each and every one received among us, is intended for, and becomes, a stone in the 'mystic Temple'; and in the selection let only those be received who are without flaw, and when received let them be united firmly to the building by the cement of brotherly love. If our building is of the right material, the storm, should it break upon us will be powerless to do us harm."

CALIFORNIA.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, for 1860, have failed in reaching so far north, but those for 1859 are on hand, forming a volume of nearly 300 pages.

The Grand Lodge held its tenth Annual Communication at Sacramento, on the 10th May, 1859. N. G. Curtis, Grand Master, Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary. Number of Lodges 125, of which one hundred and ten were represented in Grand Lodge. Number of members, 4,727.

The address of the Grand Master, is occupied with matters of local rather than general interest; the craft is congratulated upon its harmony and prosperity in the state, marred only by a few cases of discipline on the part of the Grand Master towards offending Lodges.

A circular containing ten propositions submitted by the Universal Masonic Congress, which assembled at Paris, in France, was laid before Grand Lodge, and with an amendment to one of these by brother Dove, of Virginia, were at a subsequent stage of the proceedings concurred in by Grand Lodge. These propositions are however not given.

The Grand Secretary, brother Abell, gives a comprehensive and lucid report of his official work during the year, including many

matters which in several of the Grand Lodges of the United States are comprised in the Grand Master's address ; he thus concludes : " the undersigned has again the pleasure of recording that every Lodge under the jurisdiction, as in the previous year, transmitted its returns for the year now closing," we trust the Grand Secretary of Canada may be able to say so in his report to Grand Lodge as regards the year ended 27th December, 1860.

Testimony is borne to the effectual charitable tendencies of the Masons of California, by the report from the " Masonic Board of relief of the City of San Francisco," by which it appears that no less than \$3,700,50 was bestowed on one hundred and sixty-one applicants for relief in the City alone, it is presumed \$1,850 of which was collected by assessment on nine lodges, and about \$1,100 from the proceeds of a ball.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence reviews the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, and is the work of the Grand Secretary, Bro. G. Abell ; it is a long and very interesting running commentary on the various volumes of transactions in their order, and freely handles many of the abuses and innovations which have crept into the working of the Craft in various of the States of the Union, quoting largely from the reports he reviews, and giving his opinion well backed up by argument, but being now over two and a-half years old, loses some of its interest, we trust we shall have the proceedings of this distant Grand Lodge, more regularly in future, we would be sorry to miss brother Abell's talented contributions to the instruction and information of Masons at large.

It is noticeable that in this Grand Lodge, " each Lodge present shall be entitled to three votes ; and the past masters of each Lodge shall *collectively* be entitled to one vote."

The D. G. Master has no functions apparently to perform except in the " absence of Grand Master from Grand Lodge, to preside therein," and in the event of the death of the Grand Master, or of his absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to perform the functions of his office, the Deputy Grand Master shall succeed to, and be charged with all its powers and duties.

The Grand Wardens also succeed under similar circumstances to the same duties, in the order of their rank.

Grand Secretary pays over, quarterly, to Grand Treasurer all monies collected, he is expected to have his office open six hours every lawful day, to present at each Annual Communication the amount of probable expenses and income for the ensuing year, and to give bonds for the due execution of his duty.

CONNECTICUT.

Howard B. Ensign, Grand Master ; Eliphalet G. Storer, Grand Secretary. Number of Lodges reported, 64 ; number of members, 5,854.

The address of the retiring Grand Master for 1859, contains chiefly a record of his official doings, and recommends to the attention of Grand Lodge a compilation of the "early records of Freemasonry in the State of Connecticut," published by the Grand Secretary, E. G. Storer, which the Grand Lodge afterwards endorsed by directing a copy to be forwarded to every Grand Lodge in correspondence with their own, and to such brethren as favored them with their Masonic publications.

The following resolution is worthy of notice:—

"That at all future annual communications of the Grand Lodge, the election and installation of Grand Officers, shall not take place until after the ordinary business of the Grand Lodge shall have been completed."

This resolution is evidently for the purpose of preventing the departure of members until the business of Grand Lodge is finished, and no doubt may have a very good effect.

By the "By-Laws and Permanent Resolutions" it is decided that "no Charter shall be granted for a new Lodge but upon the petition of at least *five* known and approved Master Masons," &c. This law would hardly pass in the latitude of Canada. Again a Lodge not represented in Grand Lodge "shall incur a penalty of \$8 for each neglect."

The report on foreign correspondence is by the Grand Secretary, and is a comprehensive and well written review. He says, in reference to a decision of the Grand Master of Michigan, "we insist that it is the duty of the W.M. to refuse admission to any brother whose presence he has reason to believe would tend to promote discord among the brethren, or disturb the harmony of the Lodge," and "we insist that no person, either visitor or *member*, has a right to enter a Lodge without permission from the W. M." This is no doubt law only in so far as the Master cannot be physically compelled to admit any *member* of his Lodge, (and it is to members only we allude) who seek admission, but unless the member is under charges he has a right to admission, and the Master is liable to impeachment if he refuses him. Perhaps Bro. Storer will not go further than this himself, although his words imply the contrary. As regards visitors who are not members we believe with Bro. Storer, that they have a right to visit, and that the Lodge has a right either to admit them or refuse them, as it may see cause, but at the same time no Lodge should do so without a very prominent reason; for, what says the ancient charge—"That every Mason receive and cherish strange fellows when they come over the country, and set them on worke if they will worke, as the manner is."

The Annual Communication, for 1860, was held in the City of New Haven, on the 9th of May. The retiring Grand Master, in

his address congratulates Grand Lodge that Masonry, within the State, is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and strongly insists on the proper instruction of candidates before they are advanced, this is a matter to which much greater attention should be paid by the rulers of Lodges than is usually given to it, nothing we are convinced tends more to the real prosperity of a Lodge than the pains-taking instruction bestowed on young Masons, it is with Masonry as with all other sciences, to it there is no royal road, and in order to be a good Mason and a competent ruler, one must be a laborious student.

The following resolution of Grand Lodge is highly commendable :

" That this Grand Lodge considers the practice of placing masonic emblems upon public signs, for the furtherance of private purposes, highly unmasonic, and calculated to bring reproach upon the Order."

The whole expense of Grand Lodge for the year is about \$550, the income \$631.50. We must consider this very economical for a state Grand Lodge, with between sixty and seventy subordinate Lodges, and about 6,000 members.

The Grand Secretary, brother Storer, is again the writer of the Report on Foreign Correspondence. In his notice of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its session, held in Kingston, in 1859, he quotes that portion of our Past Grand Master Wilson's address, in which he says, that he had adopted the precaution of having proof adduced to him before granting a Dispensation for a new Lodge, that the proposed Master is competent to perform the ceremony of opening and closing the Lodge and to confer the various degrees in due and ancient form, and thus comments : " These suggestions of Grand Master Wilson, are in strict conformity with the ancient usages of Connecticut. Whoever has perused our ancient records must have noticed that in former times, no charter was granted for a new Lodge in this jurisdiction, until a committee appointed to examine the proposed Master, had reported to the Grand Lodge that he was competent to confer the degrees, and deliver all lectures and charges in a proper manner." Pity such a wholesome regulation has been swept away, as brother Storer says it has.

Our report on Foreign Correspondence, by Br. Lundy, is favorably noticed.

DELAWARE.

Fifty-third and fifty-fourth Annual Communications, held at Wilmington, 27th June, 1859, and 27th June, 1860.

Daniel C. Godwin, elected G. M., in 1860: W.S. Hayes, re-elected

Grand Secretary, but as he declined to serve another year, and as, immediately afterwards, Grand Lodge was found without a quorum, it does not appear that any officers were installed ; if so, the old officers per force remain in office another year.

Twelve Lodges were represented, which appears to be the whole number in the jurisdiction.

Returns for 12 lodges are also given with a membership of 533 Master Masons.

The retiring Grand Master for 1859, as well as the Deputy Grand Master, in their addresses to Grand Lodge, state that they have not been able to fulfil the duty devolving upon them by the Constitution, of visiting all the Lodges under their jurisdiction ; in those they have visited, amidst much that was gratifying they see many things that are reprehensible, such as irregularities in Lodge meetings, want of interest among members, not a sufficient discrimination in the selection of material.

In answer to an enquiry, the Grand Master, McFee, decides that a Grand Warden who was elected, but was never installed, is not by virtue of that election a member of Grand Lodge, nor can he claim past rank. This decision seems to be correct, for all masonic office-bearers hold their office until their successors are installed, or inducted in their room, therefore he never having been installed or inducted, his predecessor must be held as the actual occupant of his chair, and it is questionable how far an installation or induction, by proxy, can be held valid if the party represented never consummates the act by performing any of the duties, indeed the practice of investing any officer by proxy should always be avoided if possible.

The retiring Grand Master, for 1860, in his address has again to state that he has been prevented by his private and professional engagements from visiting all his Lodges, but is able to say that the condition of the Lodges in the jurisdiction is healthful and improving, that a greater vigilance seems to be exercised over the outer door, a greater interest manifested in acquiring a masonic knowledge, and that harmony, peace and prosperity prevail. In answer to a request made to him, that he would issue an order to authorize an examination and correction of the work of one of the subordinate Lodges, he declines, because "the Grand Lodge has never, to my knowledge, expressed any desire or opinion that the work of the subordinate Lodges should be examined or corrected, or requested any of its Grand Masters to make such examination or correction, none of my predecessors have ever attempted it ; and in the absence of any such desire or opinion, and of any such request on the part of the Grand Lodge, I am unwilling to assume the high responsibility of making such examination and correction."

" Let the Grand Lodge first establish a uniform system of work, and order its adoption by the several subordinate Lodges, and it will be time enough to encounter the troubles and difficulties which the enforcement of such an order might possibly give rise ; " perhaps this shows somewhat why there is a lack of interest in the Lodges ; if Grand Lodge does not care to express an opinion as to the correctness of a Lodge's work, the chances are, the Lodge will not care much either.

A question having arisen as to the competency of a Warden to occupy the chair and perform all the duties of a Master, in his absence, has given occasion for a most admirable report on the subject from the Deputy Grand Master, Br. G. W. Chaytor, occupying no less than fourteen pages, in which he treats the subject thoroughly, and shows conclusively that a Warden *cannot* confer degrees ; that the innovation on the old custom which has been adopted by very many, if not all of the American Lodges, takes its rise from the "*Ahiman Rezon*," of Lawrence Dermot, the great majority of the American and Canadian Lodges having sprung from the A.Y. Masons, as that body called themselves ; although Canada, by her constitution, follows the English, or really ancient custom, from her long connexion with the Grand Lodge of England. Br. Chaytor, however, mixes up what is called the Past Master's degree with the installation ceremony. The degree of Past Master is a thing unknown in old times, and is an innovation. Do away with all idea of the *degree* of Past Master as appertaining to a Craft Lodge, and a very great deal, if not all the difficulty, will be at once got rid of. As a *degree*, it belongs to another department of Masonry, and is even there an innovation as now practised. The installation of a Master, by a board of installed Masters, is or should be a different affair altogether. The chapter degree of P.M. should not be recognised in Craft Masonry. It would also have strengthened Br. Chaytor's position had he known, which he does not appear to have done, that in our working—which is the same as that of England—a Warden may *rule* the Lodge, which only signifies presiding at a meeting in the absence of the W.M., but may not confer degrees, nor even occupy the Master's chair, but place another near it, or in front. This question will bear discussion in the style adopted by the Deputy Grand Master of Delaware.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From December 27th, 1858, to December 27th, 1860, two pamphlets of about 100 pages each.

Geo. C. Whiting was in 1860 re-elected Grand Master; G. A.

Schwarzman was re-elected Grand Secretary. Number of Lodges returned, 11 ; number of members, 840.

Grand Lodge was convened on the 22nd February, 1860, to take part in the ceremony of dedicating the equestrian statue of Washington; after the usual ceremonies by the Grand Lodge, the gavel which had been used by Washington, in laying the corner stone of the Capitol, in 1793, was presented to Bro. G. Buchanan, then President of the United States, to be employed "in the crowning act of dedicating this Statue."

The Annual Session was held on the 6th November. The address of the Grand Master is plain and sensible; he is apparently not above his work, and he speaks of having exemplified the work in the several degress in the Lodges which he visited. With respect to an annual address from a Grand Master he says it is a "custom which I think in Freemasonry would be generally more honored in the breach than the observance."

The report of the Grand Secretary contains a recommendation which we cannot avoid noticing for its rarity, viz :—"With the view not to lose sight of such an important matter," (viz :—the purchase of books) "and to increase our library with such books as will be read with pleasure and profit by our brethren, I feel myself in duty bound to append to this report a resolution to amend that article of the Constitution in reference to the Grand Secretary's salary;" and that resolution is to lower his own salary from \$300 to \$100, this being an amendment to the Constitution, was laid over till next communication, and was adopted on St. John's Day.

The Treasurer's Account shows cash collected for dues, &c., \$600.50 ; Dr. paid out \$603.72, and balance on hand, \$363.55.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a voluminous and interesting report, exhibiting a prosperous condition of the Craft abroad, the publication of which, on motion of the Grand Secretary, was left to the discretion of the Grand Master, and in a foot note we are informed "that from want of time to examine the report, the Grand Master has been necessarily compelled to defer the printing of the same for the present."

A ceremony of installation for the officers of the Grand Lodge, by M. W. Br. B. B. French, was presented and adopted and is printed with the proceedings. The charges to the Grand Master are pretty nearly the same as those to which the Master of a Lodge is required to assent in Canada. The 11th is as follows :— " You admit that the reare high prerogatives and duties attached by immemorial usage to the office of Grand Master of Masons, of which no earthly power can deprive him, and which he cannot surrender, and that those duties and prerogatives shall never be

abused by you, but ever held sacred and inviolable while performing the functions of Grand Master."

With reference to the Masonic Convention, held at Chicago in 1859, and the proposed North American Masonic Congress, proposed to be held triennially, this Grand Lodge resolves not to "ratify the articles of agreement entered into at Chicago, on the 13th and 14th September, 1859, for the establishment of a North American Masonic Congress.

Past Grand Master B.B. French, presented a report in reference to the controversy existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Maine, in which it is assumed, without a question, that the M.W. the Earl of Zetland, is in the wrong; but it must be acknowledged that a good deal may be said on both sides.

The Grand Lecturer reports, in brief, having visited all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, and that all are performing good work.

This Grand Lodge has appropriated \$120 for sixty sites in the Congressional Cemetery, to bury strange brethren.

FLORIDA.

Grand Lodge met in the City of Tallahassee, on the 9th day of January, 1860.

D. C. Hawkins was elected Grand Master, and John B. Taylor re-elected Grand Secretary.

Returns of thirty-four subordinate Lodges are given. The retiring Grand Master's address is not very lengthy but to the point, he strongly condemns the waste of time of Grand Lodge at the commencement of the session, and the hurry towards the close, this reminds us of what is in another place called the "slaughter of the innocents," he says also "I will not delay your time by eulogizing the principles of our order, if we will let our light shine before men, they will *see* our good works, and that will be of more practical benefit both to ourselves and the fraternity, than all the eloquent and beautiful embellishments of the theorist or the parrot-like lecturers, which are often misnamed, bright masons. Let our Masters and Wardens practise themselves what they profess to teach, and for every trespass against our rules admonish with friendship, reprehend with justice; if this fail, let the law be enforced, and cast them out as unfit for the building, and let none be admitted when any doubts exists of unworthiness; then we may boast of our order, and it will be no eulogizing, when we see a mason we shall know that he is true and trusty, and not as it is now when we see our officers and members, blaspheming, defrauding, indulging in intemperance, and traducing the character of their brethren, and many vices practised by the world." The above extract is commended to the heart and conscience of every

mason ; who can dare to deny that there is a great deal of truth in it, it much better becomes us to act as masons should, than to trumpet forth our own praises.

There was no report on Foreign Correspondence, the chairman having been unable to spare time from his indispensable duties as a public officer to prepare it.

GEORGIA.

The transactions for 1860 have failed to reach us.

The session for 1859 was held on the 26th October, in the City of Macon, when Wm. S. Rockwell was elected Grand Master, and W. S. Rose, re-elected Grand Secretary. There are 235 Lodges chartered under this Grand Lodge. Amount of dues paid during the year \$9,838,67.

The retiring Grand Master is gratified to announce "the continued prosperity of the order within our own limits, and so far as appears from the Grand Lodges of the Union, unbroken harmony now reigns among them all."

It appears that Lodges in Georgia are not allowed "to initiate, pass, or raise any candidate who has not resided within their jurisdiction twelve calendar months, before such application be made, unless he present with such application the recommendation of the Lodge, situated in the subordinate masonic jurisdiction from whence he came, whether it be of this State or elsewhere."

In this State there are District Deputy Grand Masters, who seem to possess large powers, such as granting Dispensations for new Lodges. These District Deputy Grand Masters are elected by Grand Lodge, but notice has been given of a motion that they shall be nominated by the representatives of Lodges present, and confirmed by Grand Lodge.

An interesting report is given by the board of visitors to the "Southern Masonic Female College," which is endowed by Grand Lodge, during 1858 ; there were nearly 150 pupils in attendance, and many are taught gratuitously.

The funds of the Grand Lodge appear to be in a flourishing state, as would appear by the following ; received during the year \$12,630,37, disbursed \$12,049.93 ; the cash on hand with other assets, principally railroad bonds, and loans to Lodges, amount to about \$18,000.

ILLINOIS.

We have the proceedings of two Annual Sessions held at Springfield on 4th, October, 1859, and 2nd October, 1860. Ira A. W. Buck, Grand Master, and Harman G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary,

were both re-elected at the latter of these meetings. Total number of Lodges at work 346. Number of members 12,725, being an increase for the year of 672. Total number initiated for the year 1,541 ; passed 1,423 ; raised 1,325 ; total degrees conferred 4,289, thirty-six new Lodges were chartered at the Annual meeting in 1858, thirty-nine in 1859, and thirty-one in 1860.

Well might the Grand Master in his address for 1859 say in reference to the increase of Lodges, "to me this is an alarming increase, better far for our institution would it be, if more attention was paid to the right kind of material to be used in our Temple, than to increase in number and in weak Lodges," he had visited over ninety lodges and spent over half his time in so doing, again "the past year has fully demonstrated to me, that the possession of official rank and power is not a post of ease and comfort, it soon becomes stripped of all that is alluring and fanciful, in the actual work of office. It has given me a deep insight into the true condition of the order, outwardly it presents a flattering picture, but on close inspection many painful truths are to be found, dissensions, strife, and bitterness already rear their head in our Lodge-rooms."

It is to be hoped that this is an overdrawn picture of the condition of the order in Illinois, and that in the immense amount of time spent by Grand Master Buck, in his official duties, his mind has got partially soured in contemplating and adjudicating on the exceptional cases, so that he failed to see the bright side of the picture, so clearly as he otherwise would have done, but the vast increase shewn in the statistics above quoted, points a strong lesson to us ; to be sure Illinois is a large and prosperous State, but we cannot help coupling together the recorded increase of members and Lodges, with the desponding statement of the Grand Master, who ought to know the state of affairs, and say with all earnestness to our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, never advocate the establishment of a new Lodge unless you can conscientiously say, you believe it is really required, and never cast a white ballot for a candidate for initiation unless you believe in your heart he will make a good mason, and remember although many a one may disgrace the order, "it can never disgrace any."

In his address for 1860, the Grand Master speaks rather more cheerfully of the "harmony that now exists throughout the jurisdiction," but still implores "the officers of the several subordinates who are here present to inculcate more efficiently in the several Lodges the examination of the character of applicants to become members." Most Worshipful Brother Buck, appears to devote a great deal of his valuable time to the good of the order, and his addresses to Grand Lodge show him to be a most valuable Grand Master.

Balance in hand of Treasurer since 1859,	\$9,504.14
Received by Grand Master for dispensations, &c.	700.00
" Grand Secretary	9,735.04
	<hr/>
Total	\$19,939.18
Paid out by Grand Master	\$800.00
" Grand Secretary	2091.75
" Grand Treasurer	8390.63
Accounts audited and ordered to be paid	2226.25
	<hr/>
	\$13,508.63

after paying which, would leave a balance of \$6,430.55

A serious diminution of receipts, if all the expenditure belonged to one year. The great item of absorption appears to be the amount allowed for expenses of members of Grand Lodge which is no less than \$5,246.

At the close of the proceedings, the Grand Lodge, on the proposal of the Grand Master formed a circle around the hall, and joined in singing Burns' farewell.

The report on Foreign Correspondence for 1859, is rather peculiar in its structure, but ably written; instead of treating of the doings of various Grand Lodges separately, different subjects are taken up, and the opinions and actions of the different bodies given and commented on. The following are among the subjects treated on, "Masonic history," "Non-affiliated masons" a much mooted question, "Non-payment of dues," "Prerogatives of the Grand Master" a long and able article concluding thus—"Your Committee have now shewn that the Grand Lodge has never really endorsed or sanctioned in direct terms, the right of appeal from the decision of the Grand Master, and are free to confess that the authorities and ususage are against such a doctrine." "Making masons at sight," they consider is *only* legal by the Grand Master in Grand Lodge, and for the purpose of illustration, and securing uniformity. "Trial of a Master and Grand Master," "Qualification of Masters," (as to the Past Master's degree previous to installation) "The powers of Past Masters," are also largely dealt with, and the usages of various Grand Lodges given on either side of the question, but this matter is so firmly settled in our jurisdiction that there is no necessity for discussing it here.

The right of a mason to visit a lodge of which he is not a member, is disposed of in the words of a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, "That the right to visit is not inalienable and may be impaired; that every master mason in good standing has the right to ask and receive this privilege, unless in the judgment of the Worshipful Master, there are valid reasons for withholding it."

As to "Jurisdictional rights," the Grand Lodge of Maine is held to be right in its controversy with the Grand Lodge of England, in the case of a Lodge in New Brunswick having initiated a citizen of Maine.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, for 1860, takes the various Grand Lodges alphabetically as is usual among other American Grand Lodges, under the heading "Kentucky," is given a statistical table shewing the percentage of initiations, compared with the number of members in each of the twenty-six Grand Lodges, whose details are given, Florida and Arkansas shew $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Oregon, 30 per cent, from that downwards to Georgia and Connecticut, which are each $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., from this the Committee proves that the per centage of initiation is larger in twenty-two jurisdictions than in Illinois, and smaller in five only, the average is $14\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.

There is a vast deal of labor bestowed on the getting up of these two volumes, (about 275 pages each,) the statistics are very minute, more so indeed than many may think is required, every conceivable information as regards the state of the Lodge, can be known at a glance, it is not the quantity of work only which is to be wondered at, but the admirable arrangement of all under its respective headings and the facility of turning to what is wanted.

INDIANA.

Annual Communications of 23rd May, 1859, and 28th May, 1860.

At the latter Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, and Francis King, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected. Number of Lodges, 263; number of members, 9727; initiations for the year, 671.

In his address for 1859, the Grand Master says "Our Grand Lodge has now been in active operation for over forty years, and if her strength as to number, and her wealth and gigantic advancement can be traced to that period of her history, embraced within the last ten years, it not only speaks volumes in favor of the wisdom of the Grand Lodge, but the retrospect cannot but be pleasant and cheering to all those who have aided in her councils and work during that period. Within the period named our subordinate Lodges have increased over 150 per cent, and the membership about 275 per cent." "This exhibits a degree of prosperity which we cannot expect to continue, as the jurisdiction in which to locate new Lodges is becoming circumscribed and occupied by Lodges already at labor." Still he feels constrained to utter the words of warning heard from nearly every Grand Lodge. "The doors of our Lodge are constantly on the swing ; knock after knock is heard and men of all classes are seeking admittance. Our order is more prosperous now than at any time past, but in this prosperity we

should guard well our doors, for evil and wrong are ever ready with their pleasing and winning insinuations to lure us from the paths of rectitude and virtue."

The receipts for the year were \$9,285.40; and the expenditure, \$9,474.42; of which "pay and mileage" for members absorbed \$4,247.05, and printing proceedings and blanks, \$309.45.

The masonic decisions of the Grand Master are reported to and approved by Grand Lodge. They principally concern their own jurisdiction, and none of them are of sufficient interest to require quotation.

The following grand visitors were introduced and received with the grand honors : Grand Master of Canada, (W. M. Wilson,) the Grand Masters of Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Past Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of Ohio, Past Grand Master, (Rob Morris,) Kentucky.

With regard to temperance, the Grand Lodge of Indiana is very decided, four resolutions are adopted, the first of which is "that the subordinate Lodges within this jurisdiction are hereby unconditionally prohibited from conferring the several degrees in symbolic masonry upon any applicant who is habitually intoxicated or who makes it his business to manufacture, or sell the same, to be used as a beverage."

The second makes it an offence, punishable by reprimand, suspension or expulsion, for a member to be habitually intoxicated, or to sell or manufacture intoxicating liquor. The Junior Warden is charged with bringing such cases before the Lodge, "and upon a failure to do so he himself shall be made amenable to the Lodge."

In his address for 1860, the Grand Master announces the decease of Past Grand Master, Abel C. Pepper, Past Grand Chaplain, Rev. Calvin W. Ruter, and Past Grand Lecturer, Dr. Homer, T. Hinman, and says : "It is a source of pleasure that we can point to these brethren as evidence of the consonance of the principles of our fraterni'y, with the purest morality and the highest and noblest aims." With regard to a Lodge surrendering its charter, he says : "when previous notice had been given, and a surrender voted for by a majority of the members, it has been my practice to accept the surrendered charter. I acted on the supposition that this, like other questions, might be decided by a majority of the members, I am not certain, however, that in this I am right. There certainly is some reason for saying, that so long as a constitutional number of members desire to retain the charter and continue to work under it, they shall have the right to do so;" this was affirmed by resolution of Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodges of America generally recognise the power of a constitutional number

of members to retain a charter, even if they are in the minority. This is a well-understood principle in the jurisdiction of Canada.

The following stringent resolution was adopted by Grand Lodge:

"That no Master Mason, member of a subordinate Lodge in this Grand jurisdiction, shall be eligible to the office of Junior Warden or Senior Warden, or Worshipful Master, unless he is competent to confer the three first degrees in masonry, together with the Lectures appertaining to the same."

How many Wardens and even Masters would this resolution, if strictly carried out, render ineligible for the chair; yet one must say there is a good deal of justice in it; for nothing can be more repugnant to a man of sense than the way our beautiful ritual is sometimes bungled through, and how often do we hear the excuse—professedly for want of time, but really for want of ability—that the lecture will be postponed till a future occasion, never, perhaps, to arrive.

District deputies, or lecturers, have been appointed, eleven in number, nominated by the delegates from the district, and confirmed by Grand Lodge. Their duties are to exemplify the work and lectures, for which they are to be paid by Lodges requiring their services; to instruct in masonic law and usage, and see the same enforced; oversee the keeping of the records; collect statistics, &c.; and forward report to Grand Secretary one month before Grand Lodge meets.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence report, that the Grand Secretary had furnished them with the proceedings of thirty-seven Grand bodies, containing over 6000 pages.

The Grand Lodge of Canada is noticed at some length, the proceedings up to July, 1859, having been received. The kind congratulations of Indiana are presented on the occasion of the happy union of 1858, and the subsequent recognition of our Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland.

The Grand Master of Indiana informs us, that the Grand Lodge Hall of the State was built on the joint stock principle; Lodges and Chapters subscribed stock—subject to redemption by Grand Lodge—and it has virtually become the property of Grand Lodge at a cost of \$35,000, but is now worth \$60,000, and already lessens considerably, by its remunerative rents, the contributions of the Craft.

The trial of Masters, and even Grand Masters, *by Lodges*, is held to be legal by Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, but condemned by New York, California, Iowa, Ohio, Vermont, Tennessee, Alabama and Maryland.

IOWA.

Proceedings for the two years ending June, 1860. At the Session for 1860, Thomas H. Benton was elected Grand Master, and Theodore S. Parvin, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Number of subordinate Lodges, 158; number of members, 4,671; initiations during the year, 502; number of suspensions, 110; number of expulsions, 25.

Grand Master Harstock, in his address in 1859, informs us that, "but sixteen years ago, delegates from four Lodges, with a total membership of 101, met in convention to form a Grand Lodge. From this little stream Masonry has swollen into a mighty river and spread through the length and breadth of the State." With respect to his personal labors to promote the interests of the order, he says, "to accomplish this desired object I have devoted more than half the year, and visited 116 Lodges; in doing so I have travelled 2,941 miles; lectured to more than 2,000 brethren; being absent from home on this mission 207 days." He considers there is great cause for congratulation in the general state of the order, and can safely say that notwithstanding the stringency of the times (June, 1859) the fraternity is in a prosperous condition. The labors of Grand Master Harstock appear to have been indeed herculean; his address is characterized by a great deal of energy and true masonic feeling.

Bro. Parvin, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the following had been referred, viz:—"Is a brother who has received the degree of Past Master in a Chapter, but has not been elected and installed as Master of a Lodge, qualified to install the officers of a Lodge in this jurisdiction?" presented the following report which was adopted:—

"The Committee answer this question with an unqualified 'No,' and are not little surprised that it should have been asked.

"About the year 1717, prior to the compilation of the ancient constitutions, by Anderson, the ceremony of qualifying the Master elect, for his induction into office, was established as a regulation, which has ever been adhered to since.

"After the separation of the Royal Arch Degree, in 1747, from that of the Masters', and upon the constitution of the chapters (as before) the Royal Arch was conferred only upon Masters of Lodges, and those who had passed the chair, or Past Masters. But in those days, as now, there were aspiring ambitious brothers, Master Masons, who wished to be exalted without troubling themselves to undergo the toils and labors of the chair, thus entitling them to the honors and rewards that await the faithful who bide their time; hence, a new regulation was made in Arch Masonry, whereby

Master Masons could receive the light, before visible only to the eye of Masters of Lodges. Still our ancient brethren could not well break down the wall, and so contrived to open the gate by conferring upon Master Masons a portion of the ceremony qualifying a Master elect for the chair, dubbing it the fifth or Past Master's degree, preparatory to conferring upon him the Royal Arch, or seventh degree, according to our American system.

"As Master Masons (and we in Grand or subordinate Lodges, are Master Masons) we know nothing of Royal Arch Masonry, nor can we, as Lodges, know anything of chapter organizations, and while it is true, that Royal Arch Masons are all Master Masons, very few are, or have been Masters of Lodges, or indeed qualified in any degree to become such.

"Our regulations declare that the Master of a Lodge shall install his successor into office, which he can do with the assistance of two others like himself, Masters or Past Masters of Lodges.

No man can be qualified to teach who has not learned nor been taught. What can a brother know of the duties of a Master of a Lodge, who has not learned them by experience? The former does not go to the mechanic to learn the time for planting corn, nor the doctor to the clergyman to learn when to bleed or blister. Equally foolish is it for the Master elect to go to any other than those who have gone the way before him, to learn the path he is to travel.

"Chapter and Lodge jurisdictions are distinct, and governed by laws of their own. Their members possess rights and privileges peculiar to themselves, and not enjoyed by the other,—'neither indeed can be,' wherefore we say that the brother who has received the 'degree of Past Master in a Chapter, but has not been elected and installed Master of a Lodge,' cannot qualify a Master elect, cannot install; but we go further and say, that he cannot or should not be present at the convocation of Past Masters, when the Master elect is prepared for installation.

"We are fully borne out in the enunciation of these doctrines by Preston and Oliver, in England, by Mackey, (Moore, of Boston) Pike, and all other writers upon Masonic jurisprudence in this country, and trust that our brethren may no longer follow blind leaders, and thus escape falling into the ditch."

There is no need to offer a single word of apology for this long extract; it is true masonic law, and a true deduction from the history of the order.

The following deliverance of Grand Lodge is also note-worthy: "Whereas this Grand Lodge recognizes in the ritual lectures and charges of masonry, a 'beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols,' the foundation of which is

obedience to the moral law, the exercise of our principal tenets, and the practice of the cardinal virtues, and

"Whereas Freemasons are bound to observe those teachings by the most sacred ties, therefore,—

"Resolved, that all *legislation* thereon, tends, but to impair the force of these ancient teachings and regulations, and is unnecessary and improper ;—

"Whereas the antiquity and universality of Freemasonry constitute essential differences between it and all imitative associations ;—and

"Whereas the Grand Lodge of Iowa fully recognizes its unchangeability ;—therefore

"RESOLVED—That all additions to or subtractions from the ancient tests, and all new regulations that conflict with the ancient customs, are to be deprecated as subversive of the groundwork and existence of our order."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. John Scott, Senior Grand Warden, and is an able document, and well repays perusal ; want of space alone prevents extracts being made from it.

The proceedings for 1860 are prefaced by a very well-executed portrait of the Grand Master elected at that communication, Thos. H. Benton, a quiet, intellectual looking brother, but deeply observant and resolute.

The retiring Grand Master, (Harstock) in his address says, that having seen in his first visit to the Lodges, symptoms of confusion and neglect in the work—candidates hurried through with young America speed, &c., he issued an edict requiring every brother to become thoroughly proficient in the preceding degree before passing to another, even to the full understanding of his obligations.

The fruits of this were strongly apparent in his second visit and he in many cases found the younger brethren better informed than the older ones, not only were they informed in the work, but they could see a design and beauty in masonry which claimed their admiration, and thus it will ever be, the more masonry is studied the more will its hidden beauties be disclosed to the view of the enquirer.

The Grand Master speaks favorably of the results of his official visits ; within the past two years he had visited nearly the whole of the Lodges in the jurisdiction ; we believe Grand Master Harstock to be a good Mason, and that he has, as he himself says, striven faithfully to preserve the honor, and protect the purity of the order during the two years he held office.

The Grand Secretary in his report states that he had prepared

with the proceedings, a masonic map of the States, shewing location, &c., of every Lodge which is said to have commanded very general satisfaction, not having seen it we can pass no opinion on its merits.

After detailing several cases in which charters had been surrendered by, or revoked from lodges, he takes occasion to say, "the surrendering and revoking of these charters affords a conclusive argument, were one needed, to convince the most sceptical of the necessity, nay absolute necessity, of sustaining and enforcing all the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge relative to the creation of new Lodges, and to devise more stringent laws to prevent their inordinate increase, as has been, and is the tendency of our times. Better have a hundred well-sustained Lodges, and require some of the members to travel ten or twenty miles to a healthy prosperous Lodge, than have twice the number of sickly, languishing Lodges in every village, merely to accommodate those who are too indolent to labor, and enjoy the fruits of that labor."

With regard to the report on Foreign Correspondence, he says, "the report for the present year was written by brother C. Stewart Ells, and is printed ready for submission to Grand Lodge" this plan seems worthy of a trial if it could be carried out in our own jurisdiction.

There is a long report from a Committee upon the subject of non-affiliation" in which the subject is well handled; the conclusion of this Committee is that a brother can be no more forced to join a Lodge against his will, than a Lodge can be forced to receive any brother who may apply for membership.

The Grand Master believing that in accordance with the general regulations, agreed to in 1721, and published in Anderson's Constitutions, a Grand Master, Warden, Secretary or Treasurer, should not be Master or Warden in a private Lodge, removed from his office of Master in his Lodge the Junior Grand Warden. The action having been reported on by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and discussed in Grand Lodge, it was decided that Anderson's regulations, of 1721, are not in force, that the action of the Grand Master in removing the officers from their positions in their lodges, "was erroneous and illegal," and the officers were re-instated.

In the report on Foreign Correspondence, Canada is noticed very favorably, and at some length, the opinion of Past Grand Master, Wilson, in his address, for 1859, with regard to non-affiliation, is quoted with approval, as also the culpable practice of prostituting the symbols of masonry to the advertisements of trade, so forcibly condemned by the R. W. Br. Simpson, in his report, as District Deputy Grand Master.

KANSAS.

The proceedings of the yearly meetings, on the 18th October, 1859, and the 16th Oct. 1860, are before us, at the latter meeting G. H. Fairchild was elected Grand Master, and Charles Mundee, re-elected Grand Secretary, number of Lodges, 26, of members, 741, initiations for the year, 132.

At the Session for 1859, R. R. Rees, delivered his fifth Annual address, as Grand Master, it is not lengthy, but earnest; he solicits the action of the Grand Lodge on the subject of a systematic scheme of education. The following quotation we fully endorse: "It is certainly desirable that everything that is worthily published on the subject of masonry, should be collected by every Grand Lodge, and in some substantial form preserved for after reference. I hope, however, that the suggestion will not be taken as an endorsement of every masonic periodical that is now published. During the prevalence of a morbid propensity for becoming editors, which now pervades America, there is scarce a town, a village, or a neighborhood, which has not two or more pugnacious editors engaged in stirring up some discord, attacking the citadel of social privacy, and severing the chords of friendship; and in the fearful increase of masonic publications, hungry for matter as they must become, may they not follow the example of their political contemporaries in descending to the purlieus of personal scurrility, and the infection may be caught by Masons; brotherly love will then die amid public contention, and strife assume the holy place of unity, and our much loved order may be broken into parties and fractions. Some heated controversies have commenced already in masonic prints, and may we not have grounds to fear that all the secrets of the vault will soon be thrown broadcast upon the world, were it not far better to control these elements than to risk the consequence which may result. But he who talks of putting reins upon the press must tread on thorns, so be it, he is an unfit sentinel who fears to warn his brother of approaching danger, he is an unexperienced sailor, who sees not in the little cloud the coming storm, there is as little consistency in the profane and foul-mouthed swearer, the thick-tongued hanger-on at grog shops, the professional gambler, the desecrator of the Sabbath, and the contemner of God's holy laws being a mason, in a proper sense, as there is in his being a christian."

It is cheering to know that the writer of this faithful and loving address, was not allowed to put off the harness for another year, even although he desired to do so, such Grand Masters are "too few and far between," the Grand Lodge thought proper to re-elect him for the fifth time.

Among other business it was resolved that no Lodge should

recommend the granting of a Dispensation for a new Lodge, "until the three principal officers of the proposed new Lodge have been examined by the Lodge recommending them, of being competent to confer the three degrees of A. C. masonry, and the recommending Lodge shall affix, to the petition, a certificate to that effect."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is brief compared to that of other Grand Lodges, but well drawn up.

The address of the Grand Master, in 1860, is chiefly occupied with local matters, and there was added to his duties that of dividing the territory into districts, and appointing a District Deputy Grand Master for each, and "that he with the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lecturer, and such brethren as the Grand Master should select, shall at least once a year, hold a Lodge of instruction, to propagate and teach the work as approved by Grand Lodge." It was also made the duty of the Deputy District Grand Masters, to visit every Lodge in their respective districts, at least once a year to instruct, inspect and oversee.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by "E. T. Carr, for the committee," and occupies nineteen pages, reviews the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges, amongst them that of Canada, whose transactions up to July 1858, only, had reached them.

KENTUCKY.

The transactions for 1859, being the 60th anniversary of this Grand Lodge, furnish a volume of 384 pages, nearly 200 of which are occupied by returns of Lodges. The address of the Grand Master, Robert Morris, about 13, and the report on Foreign Correspondence, signed by the Grand Secretary, over 90.

There were over 300 Lodges in the jurisdiction, of which nearly all were represented.

Number of members reported, 11,269 ; number of initiations for the year, 1,215 ; total amount received from Lodges, \$10,544.86; total received during the year, including the balance on hand from 1858, was \$14,042.66 ; total paid out, \$13,640.65, leaving a balance in the hands of Grand Treasurer, \$402.10 ; total resources of Grand Lodge, including cash, notes, bonds and shares of stock of various kinds, \$27,624.89.

This shews a healthy state as far as funds go, at all events.

Harvey T. Wilson was elected Grand Master, and John M. S. McCorkle, re-elected Grand Secretary. The retiring Grand Master, Robert Morris, says in his address that he has discouraged the application of new Lodges, believing that there were enough for

the population, the ratio being greater than any other of the large States of the Union, and would reduce them one-third rather than add a single one to their number.

In order to avoid the appearance in the printed proceedings of absurd, and often unmasonic notices of motion to amend the constitution, which may be made by any member, and remain for next year's action, he recommends as a rule, and a very good one it would be, that all such, should first be considered by the Committee on masonic work and jurisprudence, and that that Committee should decide whether they were such as should be laid before Grand Lodge.

Under the head of " Jurisprudence " the Grand Master reports that he had deposed from his office the master of a Lodge, because "his views on religious subjects were not in accordance with masonic teachings, or those professed in his installation covenant," and that "in his own letter he declares that he considers the Bible only as a good sort of history, not sacred, still less divine, and that an obligation upon it is only binding because the law of the land makes it so ;" this matter was referred to a Committee who fully sustain the Grand Master in his decision, but recommend in view of the statements made by the deposed brother in his letter to Grand Lodge, that he be restored and reinstated in his office ; this was done, but *why?* is not so easily perceived ; if Grand Lodge *sustained* the decision of their Grand Master, the re-instatement of the brother in question, one would think would be the last thing thought of, unless indeed there may be something not reported, as the Committee say with regard to the letter above referred to, that brother —— " explain his third statement, so as very materially to lessen its offensiveness." The whole proceeding affords food for reflection to every thinking mason. What are we to think of a Lodge or its members, who can place a man, openly avowing such principles, at its head. We do not for one moment believe, in what is called the " new test," that a Candidate must *avow* his belief in the Holy Scriptures, as a prerequisite to initiation, but let any one, even cursorily read over the first of the old charges "concerning God and religion" and then say how he can answer to his conscience for giving a favorable ballot for the admission of such an one. We must of course be understood as referring to our connection with our own Lodges, and not to the admission or rejection of Jews, or Mahomedans which is a different question, we are opposed to such as deny a revelation from God to man. Those who do so, and are living and brought up in a christian country, must of necessity, be either "stupid atheists, or irreligious libertines" or both ; a Jew or a Mahomedan, if he believe his creed is neither of these, and is

perfectly on an equality with, and competent to meet his christian brethren, and practice masonry in loving companionship.

The history of Freemasonry, in Kentucky, has been compiled, and by resolution of Grand Lodge two copies were ordered to be presented to each subordinate Lodge, and one copy to every Grand Lodge in communication with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, it is a large octavo volume of seven hundred pages, but not having seen it, we cannot pronounce an opinion on its merits.

Grand Master Morris finds cause to lament the discrepancies in the work of the subordinate Lodges, scarcely any two brethren have the same system. "A general idea—oftener an incorrect one than the reverse, runs through these hundred systems; but in the details, and in the covenants, and in the means of recognition, the discrepancies are numerous, dangerous, and to be considered with the most serious attention by Grand Lodge," he says further, "one third of my time the past year, has been consumed in official visitations and official correspondence," this we consider a most unwarrantable tax on the time of any Grand Master, much of it is avoided by the appointment, in Canada, of deputies for every district, whose duty it is to attend to all local matters, and thus ease the Grand Master of the personal supervision of the subordinate Lodges.

A special Committee on "work," reported that "numerous discrepancies and innovations, exist in the work and lectures of masonry throughout the State," and it was resolved, "that this Grand Lodge, does earnestly disapprove of all innovations introduced, and recommends to all subordinate Lodges, under this jurisdiction, a speedy return to the work and lectures of Thomas Smith Webb;" also, "that the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Kentucky, be authorized and instructed to designate, some competent brother in each congressional district of the State, to give these lectures to the several subordinate Lodges."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by the Grand Secretary, J. M. S. McCorkle, as chairman of that Committee. The Committee has reviewed the proceedings in the order in which the Grand Lodges met, and not alphabetically, so as to have their report printed, and laid before the members of Grand Lodge, at the commencement of the Annual Communication, as is required by their constitution.

The method of having this report printed, before the meeting of Grand Lodge, is worthy of consideration, and is recommended to the Grand Lodge of Canada for its approval.

Canada has a prominent place, amongst the Grand Lodge proceedings reviewed, and is noticed favorably and kindly.

In noticing the abandonment, by Ohio, of the regulation,

requiring all business of the subordinate Lodges, except conferring the inferior degrees, to be done in a Master Masons' Lodge ; the Committee enunciates the following wholesome opinion :—" We may be wrong, but we are old fashioned enough to look upon an Entered Apprentice as soon as he has been initiated as a member of the Lodge, we call him brother ; how then can we deny him the rights of one ? This innovation, for we have always regarded it as such, originated, we think, at Baltimore, at the Convention of Masons in 1842, we believe, who instead of seeking for the ancient work gave their own notions of what the work ought to be."

Very good advice is given to the Grand Secretary of another Grand Lodge, which in justice, it must be said, applies to but very few of the American Grand Lodges, viz : to tabulate the statistics of the Grand Lodge, instead of placing them at the end of each return, as it would save much trouble in ascertaining the aggregates. A very great amount of labor must be devoted by the various Grand Secretaries to present a detailed and also a tabular statement of the Lodges under their respective jurisdictions.

This report is full of life and light, and well repays a perusal ; it is followed by a tabular statement of statistics gathered from the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges, and shews from returns of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, part in 1858 and part in 1859, 4,663 Lodges, and 177,488 members ; number of initiations for the year, 25,821 ; revenue \$192,417.47.

The report on Correspondence for October session, 1860, is also signed by brother McCorkle, as chairman. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge we have not seen, the report on correspondence as already noticed, being printed before Grand Lodge meets.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the meeting in Toronto, in January, and the Annual Communication in Kingston, in July, 1859, are noticed at some length and quotations made from the address of Grand Master Wilson, and from the report on Foreign Correspondence, by brother Lundy, which is stated as being a prominent feature in the proceedings.

We commend the following remarks of the Committee to the Grand Lodge of Canada :—" Every brother knows that very little business can be done on the first day, so much time is required by the Grand Secretary in settling with the representatives the dues of their respective Lodges, receiving their money and executing receipts, that all that is usually done is to organise, hear the Grand Master's address, and receive a few petitions, memorials and appeals. The more important business being referred to Committees, is thus postponed, and, coming up at the heel of the session when the members are anxious to adjourn, is hurried over too often without due consideration and determinations made,

that we are satisfied in many instances, were time allowed for reflection and calm investigation, would have been different ;—sometimes, too, propositions are agreed to on the spur of the moment that are really injurious to the Craft, and all owing to want of time."

We do not feel the effects of this, perhaps, so much as Kentucky, with her three hundred Lodges ; but it is an increasing evil, and, if possible, a remedy should be devised in time. Our Grand Lodge has adopted what we consider an excellent regulation, that the fiscal year end on the 27th December, and all statements and accounts should therefore be ready for Grand Lodge long before it meets ; and, by rights, no Lodge should delay its returns till its representatives come to Grand Lodge. All its time should be occupied by the proper work of the session, and the G. Secretary more especially should be left free from attending to such matters, so as to devote his whole time to the work of the Grand Lodge. This could easily be done without any regulation, if Lodges would only do their duty ; but if some *will* delay their returns so late, let the assistant Grand Secretary, or some other brother, be detailed for the purpose of receiving returns, without looking into them, taking money and giving receipts, all to be accounted for at a time of more leisure ; but we would most emphatically protest against the business of the Grand Lodge being delayed by the Grand Secretary, examining and setting right matters of return and questions of dues, which could be done at another time, and by letter quite as well. Many Grand Lodges have a Committee to examine and report upon all returns. This, we think, is hardly needed in our jurisdiction.

We find a long dissertation as to the rights of Entered Apprentices, and the propriety of doing the general business of the Lodge in the Entered Apprentice's degree, occasioned by the review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. It is very ably conducted, and upholds the rights of Apprentices to be members of the Lodge ; and also, that the first degree is the most proper in which to transact the business of the Lodge, unless it relates specially to that of a higher degree.

We must say that Br. McCorkle is an able writer, and presents his views forcibly but courteously. His report is comprehensive and occupies ninety-six pages,—and all the Grand Lodges in correspondence with Kentucky whose proceedings have been received, are faithfully reviewed.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of forty-seventh and forty-eighth Annual Communications, held at New Orleans, February 14th, 1859, and February 15th, 1860.

At the latter, J. Q. A. Fellows, was elected Grand Master, and Samuel G. Risk, re-elected Grand Secretary.

By the returns of 1860, there appears to be—number of Lodges, 111 ; members, 4,661 ; initiations for the year, 631 ; and Grand Lodge dues for the year, \$6,315.

The address of the retiring Grand Master, for 1859, (Amos Adams) is chiefly occupied with local matters. He says:—"A Dispensation was granted to "Jeffersonian" Lodge, No.138, authorizing said Lodge to ballot for the second and third degrees, without requiring the presence of seven members of that Lodge, provided they pursued all other legal formalities required in our by-laws, for reasons set forth in said Dispensation." Surely the Grand Master does not mean that the second and third degrees were conferred when less than seven Master Masons were present. Further : " Of the seven special Deputy Grand Masters, I have received a report but from one." Again : " I feel that I cannot close this address and do my own feelings justice, without referring to the importance of guarding well the entrance of the Lodge. I am persuaded that many, very many, of our Lodges are not sufficiently guarded here." * * * " How common it is, on the evening on which a candidate is to be balloted for, and after a report is called for, for the Committee to have a hasty consultation and agree upon a report, without having given the subject any investigation, and then draw up a report, simply saying that they report favorably, leaving the Lodge in as much darkness as before. This, my brethren, is all wrong." This is too much the case, and nothing is more unfavorable than such a practice for the respectability of the Craft. The Grand Master attributes it truly to such loose admissions into the Order, that the best and most talented members of the State who are Masons—" lawyers,divines, merchants, planters ; men who, in their various professions, are not satisfied with a superficial knowledge of that which renders them ornaments to their various callings"—are drones in the hive or unaffiliated masons,—he also condemns the " charlatanism which is too common, of the insertion of cards and advertisements in the newspapers, emblazoned with masonic emblems, and addressed to the fraternity ; in other words making merchandize of masonry ; it is a base prostitution of our expressive emblems and should be reprobated by every member of the order."

There is a relief Lodge in New Orleans, at which twelve out of nineteen city Lodges are represented. This Lodge had dispensed relief, during the year 1858, to the amount of \$3,503.18. This is a truly masonic work, and redounds to the credit of our New Orleans brethren, and of this large sum it appears none of the recipients were members or families of members of the contributing Lodges, as they bestow their charity on their own

members' widows and orphans, independently of their connection with the relief Lodge.

At this meeting a pleasing occurrence took place, the presentation by the Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, to Past Grand Master Perkins, of a goblet, of pure gold, which cost \$320, principally for his conduct in managing the affairs of the "Grand Lodge Hall," a building which had been purchased, and in the course of five years paid for by Grand Lodge, for masonic purposes, and which is stated to be worth \$75,000.

The permanent Committee "on work" reported, and the Grand Lodge resolved that "they deem a perfect uniformity of work desirable, but while there exists in language more than one word to express the same idea, they have no hope of accomplishing so desirable an end; all that they can at present insist on, therefore, is that the means of recognition and the mutual ties shall be uniform in all Lodges, holding of this Grand body." All that we can say of the above is that the brethren of Louisiana are easily satisfied, and we should be very sorry to see the Grand Lodge of Canada pass such a resolution.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by "J. Q. A. Fellows, for the Committee." The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada are noticed in a kindly spirit, and we are congratulated on the union which took place in 1858. Under the head of "Iowa" the Committee take occasion to condemn the practice of Lodges instructing their representatives, and deny that they have the right to do so, that these with "certain other rights and powers were surrendered when Grand Lodges were formed, and the representative character of the latter, according to our idea of a representative government, at least such as ours, precludes the idea of instruction." * * * * * "Let a Lodge recommend as much as it pleases, but permit the Master and Wardens to do their duty without trammels." Our Constitution declares, and we believe justly so, that the Lodge has the right to instruct its representatives, but we think with the Committee of Iowa, "let a Lodge recommend as much as it pleases, but permit the Master and Wardens to do their duty without trammels," except in special cases.

There is a long dissertation on the subject of "rites and uniformity of work," occupying twelve pages, and referring to the various rites used. The whole gist of the argument appears to be that it is of very little consequence about the details, if the fundamental principles, such as the ties that bind us together, and the means of recognition are similar; we confess to being desirous of something more than this.

Bro. Fellows shews a great deal of talent and research in his comprehensive report.

Samuel M. Todd, the retiring Grand Master, in his address at the opening of the Grand Lodge, in 1860, is happy to be "able to announce that masonry, in Louisiana, is in a highly prosperous condition, and that the past year has been one of unusual prosperity to the people of the State; that the city of New Orleans has had an entire exemption from the dread epidemic which in former years scattered disease and death among the citizens."

Among the Dispensations granted by the Grand Master, as noticed in his address, we perceive that he authorized the "Atchafalaya" Lodge (under Dispensation) to "confer the degree of Fellow Craft on Bro. S. Milton Wells, and *at the same communication* to ballot for the said brother, and if elected to raise him to the sublime degree of a Master Mason." Again he says, "I have refused in a number of instances to grant Dispensations when the reasons given by the applicants did not appear sufficient to authorize me to set aside any of the positive enactments of the Grand Lodge." Pity he did not refuse in every instance. Another decision:—"That every Mason possesses the right to object to the introduction of a candidate to a Lodge, but he should make known the reason of such objection." Of what use then is the secret ballot, we would ask; he says, "the number of clandestine Lodges in this city appear to have increased since our last assembly, judging from their advertisements. The instigators of these illegal and self-constituted associations have grown bolder in their movements, and have attempted to extend their organizations into the rural districts of the State."

We are glad to see that reports from no less than seven Deputy District Grand Masters were presented; being altogether local in their character, we mention the fact only as being a most commendable practice and admirably calculated to divide the work of supervision of the Lodges, and which is found to work so well in our own jurisdiction; from the nature of their reports, this office, in Louisiana, appears to approach more nearly to that under our own Constitution than in most of the other American Grand Lodges, where a District Grand Master appears to be more of a District Grand Lecturer than a Deputy of the Grand Master for the district.

From the Grand Secretary's report it is seen that the proceedings of the meeting for 1859, about 225 pages, with the appendix of 125 pages, which was printed before the meeting, were issued within 30 days of the close of the session—a most commendable diligence on the part of the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary says, "there has been under our jurisdiction during the past year, 111 Lodges, 106 Chartered and 5 under Dispensation, of these about one-half only have complied with the Grand Lodge By-laws in making their returns and paying their

dues within the time prescribed." This is a fault that all Lodges should "take a note of" and avoid. The total revenue for the year, as collected by the Grand Secretary, was \$19,799.69.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, for 1860, is signed by the same brother as that for 1859, (J.Q.A. Fellows) and fills twenty pages; the printed proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Lodges are acknowledged. The Committee say, "we would again call the attention of our brethren of other jurisdictions to our statistical tables. We have endeavoured to make them as complete and perfect as possible, and must request an examination and report of any errors they may contain. We have no objection to others copying these tables, though it would be gratifying to the compiler, who after having spent many days in adding up, in some instances, the returns of other Grand Lodges, to have his labors acknowledged. This is all he asks, though it would much lighten his labor were each Grand Secretary to prepare and add up the returns of his own Grand Lodge."

The statistical tables are very comprehensive and must have been the fruit of very much labor on the part of the talented Grand Secretary. They are :

First.—Register of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, being the name, location, date of charter, Master and Secretary's name of every Lodge in the State.

Second.—List of Past Grand Officers of Louisiana, from its organization ; giving the year, with the names of the Grand and Deputy Masters, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

Third.—Statistical tables of all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, under the following headings :—Numerical number, name of Lodge, number on Grand Lodge books, number of members, number initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, demitted, died, stricken from the roll, suspended, expelled, re-instated, also pecuniary liabilities and payments to Grand Lodge.

Fourth.—Abstract and statistics from proceedings of Grand Lodges of United States, &c., which, taking advantage of the permission given by the Grand Secretary, as quoted above, we have admired so highly as to copy for the information of our own members, and which will be found appended to this report.

Fifth.—A tabular list of all the foreign masonic bodies in correspondence with Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with the name and residence of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries.

The report of this Committee, does not deal with each Grand Lodge separately as is usual in such reports, but is "in the nature of a letter, addressed through the Grand Lodge by its corresponding

Committee, to all with whom it is in correspondence." We quote the following:

"In the addresses of Grand Masters, the reports of Committees on correspondence, and sometimes in legislation, as found in the published proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges, and in the various masonic publications, which have come under the notice of your Committee during the past year, is to be found more profound discussion and deep enquiry into the origin, nature, and tendency of our institution, its form of government, past and present, the powers, rights and duties of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, the rights of Lodges, and their relation to Grand Lodges, their mode of existence and work, the rights and duties of masons, and such hundred questions, than has before appeared, at least in print, since the first publication upon the subject of Freemasonry."

We have a long essay on the rights, powers, and duties of Grand Masters, Grand Lodges, and subordinate Lodges, and the conclusion come to, is that neither Grand Lodges, Grand Masters, nor Masters of Lodges, have any inherent powers, in fact have none at all, except what is in their Constitution, or in other words, is delegated by Lodges, and that Freemasonry is a perfect democracy; the Committee bring forward many illustrations in favor of this belief, but we have no desire to make any remarks on the argument, its style is altogether too ultra for our taste.

MAINE.

Proceedings of the Annual Communications held at Portland, on the 3rd May, 1859, and 1st May, 1860.

At the latter meeting, Josiah H. Drummond was elected Grand Master, and Ira Berry, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master, for 1859, in his address to Grand Lodge, says: "During the past year almost universal harmony and prosperity have reigned within our jurisdiction;" and he strongly impresses upon the members, that among the variety of duties then pressing upon Grand Lodge, nothing is more essential to the ultimate well-being of the order, than unanimity. Upon the subject of whether or not a ballot is required before the advancement from a lower to a higher degree, he says, "By initiation the candidate becomes a mason and a brother; he is made amenable to our laws and regulations, and in the Lodge has certain rights and privileges; and 'one of the rights is, that before conviction of any offence, he may claim a trial before his peers,' no man makes application to the Lodge, for the first degree of Masonry alone, nor the first and second, but for all the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. His petition is to become a member of our ancient institution,

and having been notified of his acceptance by the Lodge, and received the first impress of our institution, he is entitled to a fulfilment of the implied contract, unless, upon due examination, he is found by his own acts to be unworthy." The rest of his address, is principally of local interest. The Grand Treasurer reports receipts for the year, \$1,594.91; expenditure, \$1,834.55.

The State is divided into ten masonic districts, having in each a Deputy District Grand Master, and every one of the ten have reported on the state of the Lodges, in their respective districts.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, occupies fifty-three pages, and the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges are reviewed; this report is we believe, from the vigorous and facile pen of the Rev. Cyril Pearl. Canada is noticed at some length, and after eulogizing the happy union of 1858, the Committee thus concludes: "The recent movements in Canada, are very discreet and dignified, fully justifying all we have said of their masonic zeal, fidelity and skill. We know of no masonic movement in the wide world of higher importance, or illustrating more fully the elevating nature, and tendency of masonic labor and discipline, than we this year behold in Canada."

At the Annual Communication, in 1860, the retiring Grand Master (Hiram Chase,) in his address, congratulates Grand Lodge, that at no period in the history of Freemasonry in the State, has it occupied a higher position; its councils are characterized by the bonds of unity and the ties of brotherly love. They have to lament the death of Past Grand Master, Robert P. Dunlap, and Past Grand Chaplain Cyrus Cummings. The Grand Master had during the year issued Dispensations for seven new Lodges, and trusted that their returns would shew them all to be worthy of Charters, which would then make the number of chartered Lodges in the State, 103.

It is a subject of regret, to have to record any disturbance of that harmony which should always reign among the members of our ancient order, not only among each other, as subjects of one grand jurisdiction, but between the various Grand Lodges of the world; an issue has been pending between the Grand Lodge of Maine, and that of England, for several years, and does not seem to approach a shape, that would encourage a hope of a speedy settlement; the circumstances of the case are well known to many of our brethren in Canada, but from the importance of the question involved, demand a notice at our hands, they are as follows: prior to 1855, a difficulty had occurred between the "Union" Lodge, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, under the Grand Lodge of England, and the "St. Croix" Lodge, at Calais, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine, by the "Union" Lodge initiating

persons living within the jurisdiction of the "St. Croix" Lodge, complaints having been made, an agreement was entered into by which the "Union" Lodge is said to have given this a pledge to abstain from this course. After repeated violations of this pledge, "St. Croix" Lodge complained to the Grand Lodge of Maine, and by direction of that body, the Grand Master, on the 5th July, 1856, addressed a letter to R. W. Bro. A. Ballock, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for New Brunswick, stating to him the difficulties existing between the two Lodges in question, enclosing copies of papers furnished, and asking his aid in restoring harmony; and although it was ascertained that brother Ballock had received the communication, no answer had been vouchsafed. The subject came up again before the Grand Lodge of Maine, in May, 1857, which adopted a report and resolutions, and directed that a correspondence should be opened with the Grand Master of England. In May, 1858, the Grand Master of Maine reported that he had placed the matter before the M. W. the Earl of Zetland, and that he, through his Grand Secretary, had instituted an investigation into the circumstances; the result of the investigation is contained in a letter from Wm. Gray Clarke, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, dated 9th July, 1859; in this letter, written by command of the Grand Master, brother Clarke does not attempt to deny the facts alleged, either that the "Union" Lodge had received initiates from Maine, or had pledged itself not to do so, and broken that pledge, but passing by this, he says: "the case divides itself into two parts; first, as to the right of a Lodge to initiate persons residing in a country, under another masonic jurisdiction; and secondly, what course of action, a Lodge ought to pursue which has by its own act, divested itself of such right." "With regard to the first part, the M. W. Grand Master is of opinion that every Lodge possesses the abstract right to initiate any person whom it may consider fit and proper, without considering where his residence may be," and "it is for the person who seeks admittance into the Order to select the Lodge in which he wishes to be initiated." With regard to the second part: "Such arrangements—not being at variance with the spirit of the Constitutions under which they act—ought to be carried out faithfully, even though at times attended with some slight inconvenience;" the Grand Master does not think that any Lodge ought to bind itself by such an agreement, but has impressed on "Union" Lodge, that private arrangements once entered upon should be strictly and honorably fulfilled.

The Grand Lodge of Maine strongly protested against the view of the subject as taken by the Most Worshipful the Earl of Zetland, and resolved to communicate to him their review of his

decision, with a request "that he will require all Lodges under his jurisdiction in our neighboring provinces to abstain from all acts inconsistent with the established laws and usages on this continent," &c. This was done by Grand Master Chase, under date 25th July, 1859, and answered on the 31st August, by the Grand Secretary, by command of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland. In this letter the Secretary is directed to say that the Grand Master "has no power, as Grand Master, nor does he think it advisable he should have any power under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, to dictate to subordinate Lodges any rule as to the place of residence of those whom they shall initiate into masonry," "but, that he has strongly recommended to 'Union' Lodge, to abstain from giving umbrage to their brethren of Maine, and that they should faithfully carry out their stipulations on the subject, if they had made any, that he will willingly sanction any such arrangement, but has no further power;" he remarks with pain the "somewhat uncourteous tone" of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, regards the charge of "unnecessary delay" as applied to him, unreasonable and unjust, and clears himself from such charge by comparing dates, &c.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Maine comment freely on the reply of the Grand Secretary of England, disclaiming any want of courtesy which should govern the intercourse of masons in exalted stations, and the Grand Lodges which they represent. "But we deem it no infringement of such rules, nor do we depart from the legitimate sphere of criticism when we review the positions assumed in this letter, and endeavor to shew that they are untenable in fact, and mischievous in their application. We accept his explanation of the causes of delay and record them for his benefit, not doubting that candor will accord to them all deserved merit. We also accept his expression of an 'earnest desire to preserve harmony among the brethren of all degrees of Masonry.' He will, however, pardon us for expressing the conviction that the positions assumed in his letter of July 9th, 1858, and reiterated in this of August 13th, 1859, are utterly at variance with such a desire, and equally unworthy the exalted source from which they emanated." They say further that if the Grand Master did not possess this power it was his duty to lay the facts before the Grand Lodge of England, that that body might apply a remedy for the evil, and if not in the power of the Grand Lodge, "let them magnanimously disclaim jurisdiction over the Lodges of New Brunswick, and allow a remedy to be discovered and applied on this side of the Atlantic." The Grand Lodge of Maine resolved that the letters, with the review of their Committee, and the necessary explanations, be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Orient of France, and all the Grand Lodges on the continent,

inviting an earnest examination and early reply; and that all communications received, bearing on the subject, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and that they, with the concurrence of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, continue, and if possible, terminate the discussion, and report next year.

The Grand Lodges of America have pretty nearly all responded to the invitation of Maine, and have expressed their opinion in unmistakeable terms in favor of that Grand Lodge, and against the action of the M.W. the Earl of Zetland, all upholding that it is a wrong in masonic law, for any Lodge to receive an initiate residing under the jurisdiction of another Lodge, and the same wrong is committed where a Lodge under one Grand jurisdiction, initiates a person from another Grand jurisdiction. The matter rests here, so far as intelligence has reached us from the Grand Lodge of Maine, their proceedings for this year not having yet come to hand, but we find that the subject has been brought before the Grand Lodge of England, by its Grand Master, in December last, and that further correspondence than we have above adverted to had taken place, without however in any way altering the position or convictions of either party.

The M. W. Grand Master of England, reviews the case from its commencement in a temperate manner, and places all the correspondence before Grand Lodge; as regards his not having earlier laid the matter before the Grand Lodge, he says, "that in all communications, until that of October last, my opinion and my action alone, had been asked, I have given that opinion to the best of my ability, and I have the most confident impression that it is one in which I shall have your entire concurrence." "I need not say how cheerfully I submit the matter to your judgments." "The Grand Lodge of Maine, claims that it has by specific enactment, secured to subordinate Lodges the exclusive privilege of initiating into masonry all the inhabitants of that State, who desire to enter the Order. I think you will agree with me that the Grand Lodge of Maine, possesses no such power," and through their "whole argument runs this fallacy, that claiming supreme authority within their own territory, which authority nobody questions, they seek to impose laws upon the subordinate bodies of other Grand Lodges, and claim authority not only over masons, and over those who are within their own territory, but indirectly over those who are not masons, and are not within their territory. I think that Masters of Lodges cannot be too particular, in making the most strict enquiry into the character of candidates, who being non-residents, may apply for admission, in order that it may be ascertained, whether there be anything objectionable against them as to prevent them gaining admission into Lodges, in the places

where they reside, but I cannot recommend Grand Lodge to interfere with the privileges, hitherto possessed by private Lodges, nor to impose restrictions with reference to the residence of candidates for admission, because I believe that to do so would be an arbitrary interference with the rights of private Lodges, would interfere with the universality of Freemasonry, and would tend rather to the aggrandizement of particular Grand Lodges, than to the advantage of the order generally."

It was unanimously resolved, "that this Grand Lodge fully admits the supreme jurisdiction of all regularly established Grand Lodges, within their respective territories, more especially in the reference to the formation of Lodges, and the making of masons therein; but it fully concurs in the opinion expressed by the M. W. the Grand Master, and thinking it undesirable to interfere with the privileges possessed by private Lodges, declines to depart from its ancient practice, which has hitherto imposed no restrictions in reference to the residence of candidates, who seek admission into the Order."

Brother Stebbing, who seconded this resolution, took occasion to say that, "the question being a territorial one, the Grand Lodge of Maine had misunderstood it, and they had gone so far as to appeal to Vattel and Grotius in support of their argument, whilst these very authorities drew a wide distinction between territorial and personal jurisdiction. Further reference had been made to the case of the Grand Lodge of England releasing the American Lodges from their allegiance to the masonic authority of their mother country, on the establishment of the Independence of the United States; but that was a pure transference of territorial right, without in any way affecting personal jurisdiction. They likewise stated, that the making a mason in a jurisdiction, within which he did not reside, was contrary to the sixth article, of the Universal Masonic Convention, but that article as quoted by the Grand Lodge of Maine themselves, would not bear out their argument, for it in no way affected the right to initiate a candidate from another jurisdiction or country, all it said being "before proceeding to the initiation of a non-resident, enquiries shall be made of the authorities of the country, to which the candidate owes allegiance, except in well-authenticated cases of emergency." The only question thereby raised, they would readily see, was one of the fitness of the individual for initiation."

We have thus far, and as succinctly as was consistent with clearness, given an impartial history of the case, with an epitome of the views of each party, that every brother may be able to form his own opinion. At the risk of appearing presumptuous in placing our feeble judgment in contra-distinction to the array of

talent, which has "pronounced" in favor of the Grand Lodge of Maine, we must confess that we cannot go the full length of endorsing the action of that Grand Lodge, and subscribing to the decision it has made, as to what constitutes the rights of Lodges, and Grand Jurisdictions in this connection, we rather favor the deliverance of the Grand Lodge of England, that Lodges have the *abstract* right to initiate whomsoever they please, (moral and physical fitness taken for granted,) but in doing this, and herein do we presume to differ from the M. W. the Grand Master of England, we consider it to be a fit subject for legislation, and the courtesy which should always subsist between members of the Order, dictates that no clashing of contemporary jurisdiction, that can be prevented, should be allowed to take place. To this end, it is the rule, (we do not know of any exception, in North America at least,) that no Lodge shall receive an initiate, who resides without its territorial limits, unless by consent of the jurisdiction within which he lives, but this law is not inherent in our Order, it is only made law by the action of such Grand Lodges, as choose to make it so, it is not a land-mark, but has become expedient, from the great spread of Freemasonry, and the more sedentary character of its Lodges. In ancient times, the brethren were more migratory in their habits, and more especially as operatives, congregated were they were for the time required, carrying their Lodges with them ; such a law if then in existence, it would be seen at once could never have been carried out; now, it is very different, Grand Lodges are to be found in every civilized country, and subordinate Lodges may be almost said to be in some places, "thick as leaves in Valembrosa's Vale," a necessity then arises, that some stringent means be used to prevent interference with each other's work, the law under consideration appears to be the best method to that end, and has been very generally adopted ; but notwithstanding, how often do we hear the complaint of "invasion of jurisdiction," we cannot take up the proceedings of a single American Grand Lodge, but the theme is prominent, this is wrong : if Lodges by their representatives in Grand Lodge, make such a regulation, it is just and right that it should be carried out in its integrity, and even in the absence of any such law, Lodges cannot be too careful to avoid any just cause of offence, and should endeavor to live in harmony with neighbouring Lodges, whether under their own or different jurisdictions. In order to shew more clearly what we consider to be the error committed by the Grand Lodge of Maine, and those who support the position assumed by it, we quote a passage from the writer of the Connecticut Report on Foreign Correspondence, after noticing the case we have been reviewing, he says "the Grand Lodge of England or New Brunswick, or any other Grand Lodge, has as good a right to establish Lodges in our jurisdiction, as to take candidates from us," this is a complete

mixing up of the territorial, and personal jurisdiction, which we could not have expected from a brother so celebrated as brother Storer, of Connecticut has proved himself to be, yet attentively considered, this fallacy lies at the bottom of the whole matter.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by Cyril Pearl, F. Bradford, and Moses Dodge, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, and is a well written document of fifty pages. Canada is noticed as giving "ample evidence of a vigorous life." There are also reports from ten Deputy District Grand Masters, upon the working of the Lodges under their charge, entering in some cases into a good deal of minuteness, but almost all of only local interest.

MARYLAND.

The proceedings for the year from November, 1859, to November, 1860, are contained in two volumes, together about five hundred pages. This Grand Lodge holds Semi-annual Sessions, in November and May, each year.

At the Annual Meeting, in November last, held at Baltimore, John S. Berry was elected Grand Master; it does not appear, however, by the proceedings, that he was present. The election was held on the second day of the Session, and on the fourth day the retiring Grand Master, Anthony Kimmel, stated to the Grand Lodge, that the Grand Master elect could not be installed without a violation of the Constitution, which declares that "No brother can be installed as a Grand Officer, and at the same time hold the office of Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge;" the Bro. in question being at this time Master of "Adherence" Lodge, No. 88. The Grand Lodge was closed without settling this difficulty, or installing Br. Berry, unless the following resolution may be supposed to bear on the subject:—"That a Committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution, By-laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and report the result of their examination at the Semi-annual Communication, in May next." Having such a law, why the election was not declared void and a new one ordered as soon as the result was known seems to us a mystery; but why such a law should be required we cannot comprehend; surely the Maryland brethren will not say it is a land-mark of the Order that a brother eligible to rule the whole Craft is incompetent to rule a single Lodge, or that the fact of his being Master of a Lodge is *per se*, a cause of unfitness for Grand Master.

We notice that there is a "Grand Stewards' Lodge" in this State; we are unable to say what may be the extent of their functions, but we perceive that they have power to rent the property of the

Grand Lodge, audit and order payment of accounts, approve or disapprove of By-laws of Lodges, and apparently to expel a brother from the Craft.

Brother Kimmel, in his address from the east, in May, strongly condemns the too ready admission of applicants into freemasonry, so prevalent in these days, to which fact he attributes it that there are so many non-affiliated masons. This assertion, coming from the lips of a veteran workman of over forty years standing, cannot be too often insisted on. "It is not only requisite," says the M.W. Br. Kimmel, "that the applicant should be negatively qualified, but he should possess the positive qualifications of intelligence, integrity, and persevering industry, in addition to the *masonic essentials*, before he is allowed to become a candidate for the privileges, benefits and mysteries of freemasonry. It is not the advantage that masonry may be to the applicant that is to be considered, but the capability of the applicant to become a faithful workman, and his unblemished reputation that renders him a fit associate for the faithful, worthy and industrious within our sacred enclosures."

From the Treasurer's statement it appears that the cost of printing the previous half-yearly report of proceedings amounted to \$763.60, for nineteen hundred copies, say upwards of \$1,500 per annum ; he might well recommend retrenchment. It is pleasing to notice that the amount paid to the Charity Fund was \$996 for the half-year. From the report of the "Grand Inspectors of the city of Baltimore" it would appear that in this jurisdiction a Master is elected for six months only. It is suggested that a Master elected for this short time has perhaps not even had the opportunity of being familiar with the opening and closing ceremonies ; such frequent elections are looked upon "as productive of unpleasant feelings in Lodges." There cannot be the slightest doubt of this fact, it would even be better to continue in office two years with the privilege of re-election for a third.

The Committee on accounts report receipts, \$2,913.50, and expenditure, \$2,777.33, for the half-year ; and the Committee on the report of the "Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund, for the relief of widows and orphans," find that the Fund consists of cash and stocks valued at \$30,340.13, and this is apparently good stocks, not railroad bonds, but city, state, and bank stocks. This shews well for the "fatherless and the widow."

Thirty-six Lodges were represented at this Communication, and thirty-eight are mentioned as having made returns; how many Lodges there may be in all does not appear.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Br. J. N. McJilton, and occupies three hundred and fourteen pages, of which thirty-six

are devoted to Canada, which is very favourably reviewed. We would here notice, for the sake of protesting against, a doctrine which we consider very hurtful. Br. McJilton says, "The only right of an Entered Apprentice is to learn his work, this is the purpose for which he enters his profession, *he has not even claims to advancement*. This is to be judged of by his brethren of the Master's Lodge." "The Entered Apprentice is entitled to respect in his position, *but there is no prerogative in the degree, save that of studying and learning the profession*." The italics are ours; we maintain that he *has* a "claim to advancement," and that there are "prerogatives in the degree," that every Entered Apprentice advances as a *matter of right*, unless he is physically or morally unfit for the work of masonry, and of this his brethren have the right to judge when he appears before them in open Lodge to undergo his examination previous to advancement.

We find the following, which has rather startled us:—"No Master Mason can be a member of Grand Lodge who has not passed the Master's chair in a subordinate Lodge. The degree of Past Master is essential to admission into the Grand Lodge." On reading this we instinctively turned to the list of the brethren present to see if the Wardens of Lodges were refused admittance as representatives, not having the Constitution before us to decide the question; but perceiving that there were generally three representatives recorded as present for each Lodge, we presume there must be some mistake on Br. McJilton's part, or else that none but Past-Masters are eligible for the *Warden's* chair.

We commend the following:—"In secret societies of past centuries were contained the learning and the character of those centuries. None but the eminently worthy and the distinguished were admitted to their mysteries. Masonry has evidently degenerated as it has become popular, and it has at this moment no foe that it may fear half so much as that of its own popularity."

A special meeting of Grand Lodge was called for the 8th October, 1860, in consequence of an invitation from the Mayor of Baltimore, inviting the Grand Lodge to *unite with other bodies* in opening Druid Hill Park, upon which it was resolved, "That the R.W. Grand Master be requested to acknowledge the receipt of the courteous invitation of the Park Commissioners, to participate in the inauguration of Druid Hill Park, and inform the Commissioners that the usages of the Grand Lodge do not allow it to participate in the ceremonies proposed on the occasion." As the "ceremonies proposed on the occasion" are not known to us, we cannot judge from the record on what the refusal was grounded; very probably it was owing to the fact that the Grand Lodge was only called on to *assist*, and that prominence was given to some other associations.

In this case the decision of the Grand Lodge was perfectly correct, for it is an established axiom that the Masonic Body cannot condescend to assist *any* association ; whatever they do must be done by themselves ; they cannot even appear in public, unless to do some masonic work. This is too often forgotten, and the Craft compromised, in the eyes of the world, in consequence. If such was the cause of the refusal, the Grand Lodge of Maryland very properly upheld the dignity of the Order, by their refusal to appear even at the eleventh hour.

In his address for November, 1860, Grand Master Kimmel, says : "the tidings and reports which have reached me from every portion of our jurisdiction assure me of the gratifying success of our Order, and it is a pleasant sight to witness the harmony and brotherly love which everywhere prevail." It is gratifying to learn that it is the belief of the Grand Master "that the beautiful fabric of our masonic institution has not been disturbed by the angry discussions of the day, and that however wild the range of these discussions may be, our glorious building will not be hurt by the furious passions which excite the community. It will continue to rear its lofty and beautiful pinnacles above the crowds that yield to the vaulting ambition of the demagogue."

The Grand Lodge Charity Fund had been increased, by purchase of city stock, during the half-year, to \$32,032.63 (including cash on hand \$13 85). We do not perceive how the charity of Grand Lodge is expended, whether by pensions to decayed brothers and their families, or by support given to benevolent institutions.

Thirty-three Lodges were represented at the November Communication. The report on correspondence is again by the Rev. brother J. N. McJilton, D. D. Grand Chaplain, who appears to find it no trouble to run off one hundred and thirty-seven pages of a report from his smooth pen. Under the heading of "Maine" he takes occasion to commend in the most forcible language the workmanlike manner in which the Deputy District Grand Masters of that State had performed their work, as shewn by their reports to Grand Lodge, and compares their faithfulness in that particular with the Grand Inspectors of Maryland, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. The more we see of the proceedings of Grand Lodges, the more we are in favor of the thorough supervision of the craft by the division of the jurisdictions into districts, with a faithful and zealous deputy to each, having precisely the powers and duties, and appointed in the manner prescribed in our own constitution, presenting their yearly report to Grand Lodge, and even embracing matters which may sometimes appear trivial when viewed in relation to the operations of the whole Craft ; but the harmony and beauty of the order is really

better subserved by the minute supervision of its several parts, as shewn by such reports, than we are ready to give credit to on a superficial or cursory view.

The proceedings of our last Annual Communication, held at Ottawa, had not been received, so consequently Canadian affairs are not touched upon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings for two years are before us, viz : four quarterly communications of 1859 and 1860, with the stated communication of the 27th December, in each year, being the 126th and 127th anniversaries of the Grand Lodge, at which time the officers are installed and the "annual feast" takes place; at the latter of which, William D. Coolidge, of Newtonville, was installed as Grand Master—having been elected at the Annual Communication on the 14th December—and Charles W. Moore, re-installed Grand Secretary.

At the quarterly communication, held in June, 1859, the subject of an interchange of representatives of the several Grand Lodges with each other having been referred to a Committee, on their report it was affirmed to be inexpedient to make such appointments.

At the Annual Meeting, on the 14th December, "Charters were ordered to be issued to "Hiram" Lodge, Copiapo, and "Southern Cross" Lodge, Valparaiso, within the republic of Chili, South America—both having worked the constitutional time under Dispensations, and made the required returns," &c.

The Grand Master (Heard) delivered his Annual Address on the 27th December, 1859, at which time the new Hall of the Grand Lodge was dedicated. The Grand Master states, that "by direction of the Board of Directors, the ancient records of St. John's Grand Lodge, and of Massachusetts's Grand Lodge, have been duplicated. One set of all the records is now kept in an iron safe, which is in the R. G. Secretary's office, and the other is deposited in his private library." With respect to the "American Masonic Home," an asylum for orphans proposed to be established in Washington city—he says, and there is food for reflection in his remarks: "The project does not commend itself to my judgment: it is designed to compass too much to be prudently managed and efficient in its results. We are more competent to practise this charity for persons in our own jurisdiction than our brethren who are hundreds of miles from us. A distinct masonic asylum, of any kind, can but be of doubtful utility while there are so many charitable institutions of excellence into which our poor can

enter through our intercession and contributions to their support." This is the true masonic charity ; and we do believe that if all Lodges were scrupulously to set apart a charitable fund to be thus disbursed, more good would accrue than by raising imposing structures in the name of masonic benevolence. There might be less renown and applause from the world, but there would be more real benevolence, more heartfelt gratitude from the widow and the fatherless—in short, a great deal more good done for a great deal less money. These remarks are intended to apply only to our own circumstances, and are by no means to be extended to those of others. For instance, our brethren of England have amply endowed, and are nobly supporting, benevolent institutions, which are an honor to the Order ; but what is proper for them may, in the circumstances of our country, be inexpedient for us.

The number of Lodges chartered and under dispensation, is one hundred and ten, with 6,741 members ; and the initiates for the year ending 1st September, 1859, are 1,188.

The business of the quarterly Communications is principally of a routine and local nature—there being no opening address by the Grand Master, except at the Annual Meeting. Not having adopted the representative system, and having no report on Foreign Correspondence, we are not surprised at seeing in the address of the retiring Grand Master for 1860, (Br. Winslow Lewis) such sentiments as the following : "I regret in this connexion to add," (the desirability of having good masonic works accessible to every brother) "that the brethren under this jurisdiction have not that information given them which is imparted to all subordinates of other Grand Lodges, through a Committee on Foreign Correspondence, where an analysis is given of all the important transactions of these bodies. It is my opinion, that the most venerable, and certainly not the least influential, of the Grand Lodges of the United States, should not lack in this very essential particular; but that an able Committee should annually promulgate to its members and constituents all such information as would enlighten them on these particulars, which should interest every mason in Massachusetts."

There have been Dispensations granted for five new Lodges during the year.

The following caution from the venerable Grand Master should be engraved on the heart of every brother :—"Let me urge upon you to make the standard of admission so high, that the composition of your Lodges be such as to reflect honor on the institution. Without particularizing those qualities evidently indispensable for admission, as a useful life, an unwavering truth, an unblemished reputation, I beg you for your peace to regard

the *disposition* of the applicant, see to it that it is courteous, amiable, free from acrimony and causticity, temperate in discussion, cautious in the imputation of wrong intentions, in short that it depart not by word or deed from the sphere of the gentleman, and the brother. He who has not his passions in due subjection among his brethren may prove a firebrand in the Lodge, inflaming and destroying the sacred edifice by the unhallowed torch of an uncontrolled and devastating passion. To such an one a fool is preferable, for there is no general suffering from his stupidity, while the first may point a shaft of poisoned words to wound the whole of your numbers."

The Deputy District Grand Masters all report favorably of the Lodges under their charge, and evidently attend to the work for which they are appointed.

MICHIGAN.

We have the proceedings of two Annual Communications, of 11th January, 1860, and 9th January, 1861, held at Detroit, at the latter of which Horace S. Roberts was elected Grand Master, and James Fenton re-elected Grand Secretary. One hundred and five Lodges were represented at the opening of the Session for 1860.

Br. Allen, the then retiring Grand Master, says that, as far as he has "been able to ascertain, the accessions to the Order have, in the vast majority of cases, been of the very best material which our State could afford." "With Foreign Masonic jurisdictions, our relations have been of the most friendly comity, no questions of a disturbing character have arisen." Of the Grand Secretary he says, "by his faithful and zealous performance of the onerous duties of his position, he is peculiarly entitled to your commendation, as an instance of remarkable promptness, you may remember that the transactions of this Grand Body were promptly prepared, published, and distributed to the Lodges of the State, within three weeks from the close of your last Session." This is high praise, and is, without doubt, justly deserved by brother Fenton. The Grand Lodge of Canada, is also fortunate in having a faithful and efficient Secretary, who has a great deal more work to do in proportion to the number of Lodges, than the same officer in the United States, for there the Grand Master does a great deal of what here devolves upon the Grand Secretary; with us no one can approach the Grand Master, upon Masonic business, except through his Deputies, or Grand Secretary, while in the United States as would appear by the proceedings of the Grand Lodges, the bulk of the correspondence is carried on by the Grand Master.

We commend the following sentence, "it is notorious that Lodges which most clearly need the instructions of the accredited instructor, elected by the Grand Lodge, are the very latest to call for his services, almost every Lodge depends upon its particular 'bright mason,' who is far too often disposed to object and cavil at any masonic light save his own." With respect to Dispensations for making masons of those who are about to leave the country, he says, "such applications should not only be refused a dispensation, but even when the petition is presented in due time and form, it ought to be rejected. The experience of the fraternity has shewn that the manufacture of masons for exportation to Pike's Peak or California has proved highly prejudicial to the honor, the interest and the repute of the Craft. He who has so little of respect for the Institution as to neglect it at home, will do it no credit by converting it to merely selfish uses abroad," every true Mason will say Amen to that sentiment.

The addresses of the Grand Master covers over thirty-seven pages of the proceedings, and a large proportion of it relates to decisions, and explanations on matters referred to him by Lodges, and individuals, many of which are of so trifling a nature that we wonder there could be any necessity for troubling the Grand Master with them.

The report on Correspondence, signed by James Fenton, Grand Secretary, as chairman of the committee, reviews in a short but able and comprehensive manner, the proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, including that of Canada, and occupies thirty-five pages, very closely printed.

At the annual meeting in January, 1861, one hundred and seventeen Lodges were represented at the opening of Grand Lodge, out of one hundred and twenty-seven on the roll.

The Hon. W. L. Greenly, the retiring Grand Master, in his address to Grand Lodge, says:—"The experience of the past year has satisfied me that masonry is governed too much," and again in reference to the Golden Rule of doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us, being the true standard. "It is not difficult for any honest mind to understand what is and what is not duty, in all cases to which this rule is applicable, provided the application be faithfully made. The tenets of masonry, as now inculcated, are the same as in the beginning. They are based upon the moral law as given to Moses on Sinai, and are applicable to all ages, all places, and under all circumstances. They embody all the moral obligations binding upon man, and whatever is moral obligation is masonic obligation, a bad man cannot be a good mason. In an old work on masonry, published in England, more than two centuries ago, it is said that

'a good mason is a good man,' or according to the orthography then in use, 'a gude mason is a gude mann.' The same truth is applicable to the Free and Accepted Masons of the present day." Happy would it be for the Order if all its members held and practised this view of their obligations as masons. One quotation more from Hon. Brother Greenly's address, "although the ancient rules and regulations were found to be amply sufficient in the days of masonic purity, we find that at every session of the Grand Lodge, some aspiring brother willing and anxious to advance the interest of masonry, which is justly very dear to him, with but little reflection and less forethought, presents, for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, a series of resolutions for the control and government of subordinate Lodges, intending thereby to elucidate some dark or doubtful point in the ancient rules and regulations which our fathers found sufficient for them. Illy digested by himself, and imperfectly understood by the Grand Lodge, they are adopted and become masonic laws within his jurisdiction. Then follows enquiry upon enquiry, from every part of the State, as to what the true intent and meaning is of such hastily adopted resolutions or edicts; one master of a Lodge will tell you that it conflicts with the ancient land-marks, another, that in his Lodge, at least, it works badly, producing inconvenience if not positive wrong; confusion and discord, if not apathy and disgust, are thus produced in the minds of the brethren, and a great and absolute wrong to the cause of masonry is thus needlessly and heedlessly brought about. Founded upon the highest, holiest and best feelings of our nature, masonry needs not so much legislation, it needs none other than the laws of God himself." The picture may perhaps be overcolored, but let us nevertheless profit by the warning.

The Grand Lecturer speaks cheerfully of the uniform and improved "work" of the subordinate Lodges since the adoption, by Grand Lodge, of a standard system of lectures, and the consequent appointment of a Grand Visitor, or Lecturer, in which capacity Br. Blanchard has served four years and was again re-elected to the office.

The following was the last motion recorded :—"Br. Jordan moved that the Grand Lodge be now closed, which was carried." We had always supposed, in our simplicity, that it was the prerogative of the Grand Master to open and close his Grand Lodge when he, in his judgment, thought best.

The receipts for the year amounted to \$2,766, and the payments \$2,707, of which \$1,081.76 was for members' expenses attending Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence review the proceedings of thirty-three Grand Lodges, and in their opening

remarks say, " We have endeavoured to give a plain narrative of the doings of our brethren in other jurisdictions with but little comment, believing that the free interchange of reports of the manner of disposing of analogous cases is a sure way of forming a right public opinion on all questions of masonic practice and jurisprudence." The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its Annual Session, held at Ottawa, are noticed with approval, and kind wishes are offered for our prosperity.

MINNESOTA.

Eight and ninth Annual Communications, held at St. Paul's, on the 25th October, 1859, and 23rd October, 1860.

A. T. C. Pierson, was re-elected Grand Master for the sixth time, and George W. Prescott, re-elected Grand Secretary.

At the former Communication twenty Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master (Pierson,) in his address, announces that he has commissioned representatives to nineteen Grand Lodges in the United States, and one to the Grand Lodge of St. Domingo, and says of the representative system, " It is of ancient date, having been adopted by the Grand Lodge of England at a very early period of her history. It was, however, first introduced in this country by the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1838, but owing to the expense of providing a representation with the Grand Lodge clothing and jewels, the system did not meet with general favor. At present the only expense incurred is proving a commission under the seal of the Grand Lodge."

So much of the 'General Regulations' was altered to exclude Past Masters, as such, from membership in Grand Lodge.

The report on Correspondence is by the Grand Secretary, Br. G. W. Prescott.

We notice a peculiarity in opening this Grand Lodge ; the record states, "at 12 M. the Most Worshipful Grand Master opened a Master's Lodge in ample form." In Illinois the method is somewhat similar, viz :—" A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Lodge was opened by the Most Worshipful Grand Master in the first, second and third degrees of Masonry, in ample form, and with solemn prayer by Rev. Br. C. Howard."

Twenty-four Lodges were represented at the Annual Session of 1860 ; apparently thirty-one are on the roll in all.

Grand Master, Pierson, says, " I have visited, with but two exceptions, all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, travelling over twelve

hundred miles and occupying nearly three months time ; the labor, fatigue and loss of time, however, was amply repaid in the respect shown to the Grand Master, and the attention paid to the instructions given and recommendatious made ; the brethren everywhere appearing to vie with each other in their emulations to make my visits agreeable and instructive." "The requirements of the Constitution that the Grand Master must visit the subordinate Lodges each year, imposes an irksome task, but it becomes a pleasant and instructive duty." Rather a hard requirement, for all that, we should think.

There is a good deal of truth in the following extract :—" I believe a well conducted journal, devoted to masonry, is advantageous to the Craft ; but when grown insolent by patronage, the editors interfere in the purely local matters of a Grand Lodge, and assume to declare their Constitutions not masonic, but declare a *higher law*, viz., the individual opinions of the writer, it is time that all the lovers of masonry should avoid them. I have ever been an earnest advocate of all means of masonic instruction ; for the well-informed mason must almost of necessity be a good one ; but I am opposed to papers, assuming to be masonic, taking advantage of their position to prejudice the brethren against the constituted authorities ; — invade a jurisdiction with their unauthorised opinions—encourage the ignorant in their opposition to the law ; or impair the harmony and usefulness of the Craft. The Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge are to govern—they are the law of the jurisdiction—and are to be interpreted by the Grand Master, subject to the decision of the Grand Lodge, when assembled." * * * " If it is a part of the rights of journalists to decide what is the law, upon any and every question, then abolish Constitutions, Regulations, &c., and refer all questions to them, and let their *ipse dixit* govern the fraternity."

The difficulty between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Master of England was referred to a Committee, whose report strenuously upheld Maine. We have already considered the subject at some length, and only refer to it again to remark, that the same confounding of personal and territorial jurisdiction appears to be made here as in Maine. To show how far the two different principles are mixed up in their minds, the Committee cite, as an infraction of the *same* principle, the issuing of a Dispensation to certain brethren in Boston, constituting them a Lodge, by the Grand Master in Scotland, in 1752, another jurisdiction having already occupied the ground. Let each question stand on its own merits. The one is a clear infraction of universal masonic laws, and cannot be defended ; the other certainly a deviation from that courtesy which co-equal Grand Lodges should always show toward each other, but as certainly it

is no deviation from the principle of masonic law. It is a question for mutual arrangement but not for haughty demand.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges, has no signature, and is apparently incomplete. Canada is favorably noticed.

MISSISSIPPI.

The forty-first and forty-second Annual Communications were held in the city of Jackson, on the 17th of January, 1859, and the 16th January, 1860. At the latter meeting, D. Mitchell, of Richland, was elected Grand Master, and R.W.T. Daniel, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and forty-four Lodges were represented at the meeting of Grand Lodge in 1859. Grand Master Cothran, in his opening address in that year, congratulates Grand Lodge on the improved state of the finances. \$4,200 was the indebtedness in 1858; \$1,350 of which was to its subordinate Lodges—to meet which, \$1,470 was in the treasury. The whole debt had been paid, except that portion due to subordinates, and there remained \$800 in the treasury. Br. Cothran does not recommend a system of revenue, which will accumulate funds, without a proper object for their expenditure; but adds an admonition, not to act rashly the moment the pressure of debt is taken off. He also laments that the Grand Lodge had not for years back been able to put forth any effort to comply with one of its constitutional duties—the relief of distressed brethren.

With respect to District Deputy Grand Masters, he says:—“The District Deputy system has worked well in this jurisdiction, and I recommend its continuance. The duties it imposes are arduous, but the task is a necessary one, and generally it has been faithfully performed. Under no other plan can an equal amount of masonic light be diffused or masonic oversight be secured.”

The report on Foreign Correspondence is unusually concise; but room is made in it for a very graphic account of the happy union which took place in Toronto, in 1858. Indeed, not a single Grand Lodge leaves this subject untouched, and all admire both the magnitude of its results and the fraternal manner in which it was brought about. There is also an interesting description of the equally important re-union of the New York brethren, who had been at variance for nine years.

At the Annual Communication, in 1860, two hundred Lodges were represented.

The retiring Grand Master (William P. Mellen) congratulates Grand Lodge on the great cause for thankfulness in the general prosperity of the Craft, not only in their own State but throughout the world.

The Deputy District Grand Master's reports are not made to the Grand Lodge, but to the Grand Master, who gives a synopsis of them. Although these officers are the Deputies of the Grand Master for certain districts, we would prefer seeing their own reports in the proceedings. In this jurisdiction, as in some others, they are more properly Grand Lecturers or Instructors; and apparently their duties are to hold themselves ready to attend the call of such Lodges as may feel their need of instruction, rather than the general supervision of every Lodge.

The Grand Secretary reports receipts from dues, dispensations, charters and by-laws, as \$8,724.43, and payments, \$7,936.71.

The cost of printing the proceedings of the previous year was \$965, being for 1,100 copies of 304 pages.

The Committee to whom was entrusted the consideration of the "ten propositions of the Universal Masonic Congress," reported unfavourably of the scheme, and said in conclusion, "that they cannot recommend to this Grand Lodge a connection with the proposed Masonic Congress. We fear that it is becoming too fashionable to parade masonry to the public gaze, and to seek high sounding titles and public honors, while the pure principles of charity and brotherly love are not enough cherished and promoted. The mission of masonry is one of love and beneficence, which appeals to the heart, and should seek the approbation of the conscience rather than public commendation; and this duty can best be performed by the diffusion of the glorious principle of charity and by not letting 'the left hand know what the right hand doeth,'" &c.

It was resolved on the recommendation of the Committee "That this Grand Lodge does not deem it necessary to enter into any scheme or plan for the purpose of forming a 'Universal Masonic Congress,' but we respectfully decline to do so without desiring to influence our sister Grand Lodges of the world." "That this Grand Lodge is ever ready to enter into correspondence and exchange fraternal courtesies with all our sister Grand Lodges throughout the globe."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reviews the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges, comprising about five thousand five hundred pages of printed matter. Those of Canada for 1859 are noticed, but the Committee find nothing therein of interest to bring before the Grand Lodge.

It had been previously the duty of the Grand Secretary to prepare this report, but Grand Lodge decided that a Committee should be annually appointed by the Grand Master, who should "peruse carefully all the proceedings, documents and other papers emanating from masonic bodies in correspondence with the Grand Lodge, as the same may be received by them through the Grand Secretary, and from the whole to prepare a report," &c. It is evidently the proper method that the report, if required by Grand Lodge at all, should be in course of preparation all the year round, otherwise it is impossible to do it anything like justice.

Total Lodges making returns, 219; initiations, 1115; members, 9045; dues to Grand Lodge, \$8,947.10.

Nineteen Lodges, made no returns, which would swell the membership to about thirteen thousand.

MISSOURI.

The thirty-ninth and fortieth Sessions of this Grand Lodge, were held at St. Louis, on the 23rd May, 1859, and the 28th May, 1860.

At the latter meeting, Marcus H. McFarland was elected Grand Master, and A. O'Sullivan, re-elected Grand Secretary.

James H. Saunders, the retiring Grand Master in 1859, in his address, recommends a cure for the evils of non-affiliation; that every mason who chooses, be allowed to withdraw from the Lodge to which he may belong, "but with the understanding, that the moment he severs his connexion with his Lodge, our obligations are suspended with him, and I think non-affiliation will be rare indeed, in this jurisdiction." "I cannot see any injustice in declaring the non-affiliated mason suspended, as he knowingly violates an ancient charge, 'that every mason shall belong to some Lodge,'" &c. The evils of non-affiliation are, we think, very much magnified by our American brethren, and to our mind although a mason by severing his connexion with his Lodge, commits a very wrong act, yet we believe he has an abstract right so to do, and there may be many causes greatly palliative of it, and however much we may lament and even condemn such conduct, it is far better to allow such as have lost their heart-membership with the Order, to retire, than endeavor to coerce their bodies to remain, in Lodge Fellowship, they would be of no use, better let them go.

We have quoted the above from the Grand Master's address for another reason, we charge Grand Master Saunders, (or the printer) with a false quotation from the old charges, he should have said, "every brother *ought* to belong to some Lodge," there

is a vast difference between *ought* and shall, but perhaps he thought he was quoting correctly. In reference to this question, Grand Lodge resolved, "that any brother hereafter demitting from his Lodge, except for the purpose of joining some other Lodge, or of forming a new Lodge, is hereby declared suspended."

At the Session of 1860, ninety-four Lodges, were represented. The address of the Grand Master, is chiefly occupied with the affairs of the Masonic College, an institution supported for some time back, by Grand Lodge, but which from adverse circumstances they had been obliged to close.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, is signed by the Grand Secretary, A. O'Sullivan. Under the heading of Texas, in connexion with the admittance of strangers, he says, "it is well known to the writer of this report, that in many instances, the utmost looseness is practised in the examination of strangers; any brother who feels so disposed, will undertake what he calls an examination regardless of time and place, and although totally disqualified for such a work, will, after the elapse of a few minutes, pronounce himself satisfied, and will gravely vouch for the person in open Lodge, and such vouching will, in too many instances, be accepted by the Worshipful Master." We believe that too much caution cannot be used in examining a brother before admittance into a Lodge, it should be done, in a searching and thorough manner, and not by a few set forms of questions and answers, or by leading questions, which any one of the slightest intelligence, could answer from the very questions themselves, the cases are indeed very rare, in which a strange brother should be admitted into a Lodge, upon a previous private examination of any brother; it ought to be done by order of the Master, on his seeking admission, and nothing short of having sat in the Lodge with him, should be received as an *avouchment* for a stranger, and then only from a member of the Lodge which he seeks to visit.

NEBRASKA.

The second Annual Communication of this, almost the youngest of American Grand Lodges, was held at Bellevue, on the 14th of June, 1859, presided over by the Most Worshipful R. C. Jordan. Six Lodges (the whole number on the roll) were represented. The third Session was held at Brownville on the 5th June, 1860. The Lodges had apparently not increased in number.

George Armstrong, of Omaha, was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year, and R. W. Furnas, re-elected Grand Secretary. The address of Brother Jordan, in 1859, is a plain, sensible document, and is chiefly occupied with local matters. He takes

occasion, however, to refer to the rule of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, that a Master or even a Grand Master, may be tried by his Lodge, whereupon it was resolved, "That this 'new regulation' of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, empowering a subordinate Lodge to arraign and punish a Master or Grand Master, is an unprecedented 'innovation upon the body of Masonry,' and an unwarranted encroachment upon the ancient prerogatives of those officers."

The following report is so unique, that we have transcribed it entire, and pleasant indeed would it be were there oftener occasion for such:—

"Your Committee to whom was referred the subject matter of grievances, beg leave to report, that they have held the same under consideration during this Session of the Grand Lodge, and are happy to say that no matters of a grievous character have been presented for their consideration."

We find the same report at the Session of 1860. The brethren of Nebraska do not like the term "Foreign Correspondence," but have changed the name of their Committee to that of the "Standing Committee on masonic Correspondence."

We learn from a Committee appointed to report, relative to the introduction of masonry into the territory, that the first regular communication of the first Lodge was held under a Dispensation from the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, "on the evening of the 3rd April, 1855, in the second story of the old trading post, then owned by Brother Peter A. Sarpy. In the adjoining room resided a family of the natives of the soil—the Omahas—who, in connexion with many others of the tribe, exhibited quite a curiosity to know what their pale-faced brothers were doing; hence, in order to elude observation and preserve the secrets of our Order, large Machinaw blankets were hung around the room."—"In this humble room the pioneer band of the brotherhood first assembled round their sacred but rude altar, (a bale of Indian blankets) and received their first charge from the lips of the first Master, L. B. Kinney. The official regalia, or rather the jewels of the Lodge, were skilfully made of tin, by a craftsman who afterwards established the manufacture of tin ware in this city, (Bellevue) and represented its population in our Territorial Legislature for 1857-8. At the ballot for the first candidate, they, for want of a better, substituted an empty gallon pickle jar for a ballot box. A lot of gravel stones were selected for white balls and a cup of leaden bullets for black ones.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada do not appear to have travelled so far as Nebraska, judging by the fact of its being unnoticed by the Committee on "Masonic Correspondence."

NEW YORK.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on 7th June, 1859, fill a volume of three hundred and twenty pages of very closely printed matter, and those of 1860 about two hundred and thirty pages.

Three hundred and seventy-nine Lodges were represented at the opening of Grand Lodge in 1859. M. W. John L. Lewis, Grand Master, delivered an eloquent address which occupies twenty-two pages ; he justly congratulates Grand Lodge on the removal of strife and internal commotion, which had so long kept so many of the brethren separated, and on the auspicious union "cemented not by ties of ambition, but the purer, holier ties of fraternal love."

With respect to granting Dispensations to open new Lodges, he says : " Few persons possess that intimate local knowledge of places, distances and routes in our large State, which that officer should possess, to enable him to act at all times with prudence and accuracy. The brethren who apply for a new Lodge under the impulse of a zeal, and a laudable desire to extend the benefits of masonry, overlook the important considerations which are to effect their future welfare. Eagerly answering the inquiry, whether a Lodge can be established at a given point, they do not ask the further and more serious question, can it be maintained." Among the decisions of the Grand Master, we find, "that a Lodge has a right to tax its members above their ordinary dues, for necessary and strictly masonic purposes." We cannot subscribe to this, unless it be done in the same way as is provided for, in altering any other By-law of the Lodge, neither can we agree with him, in saying, that "a brother cannot be twice tried for the same offence, on the ground of newly discovered, or newly produced evidence or any otherground;" we think there is not much danger of a Lodge abusing its right, to try a suspected member as often as it finds good to do so, for even "the same offence."

The address of the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Br. Simons is an able document, and it would appear, that that office is no sinecure, but has arduous duties connected with it ; within a certain district he has, it would seem, the power to grant Dispensations for new Lodges, and with regard to official visits, he says, "it was my intention to have caused each Lodge in the district to be visited at least once during the year, and though I have not entirely succeeded, still I have the pleasure to say, that in a great measure they have been visited, either by the District Deputies or myself." "The large number of Lodges in this district, renders it impossible for one individual to give them that attention that is absolutely necessary to the continuance of harmony among them ;

and as I can think of no better plan, than that now under consideration, I respectfully recommend that the amendments under which we have been acting, be made final, and District Deputy Grand Masters be established as a part of our system of government."

The report of the Grand Lecturer, William H. Drew, is quite a long document and enters into a great many details of Lodges visited and instructed, and conventions held for the purpose of illustrating the work, &c. ; he had appointed eight or ten assistant lecturers.

M. W. John L. Lewis, was unanimously re-elected for the fourth time, Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, James M. Austin; and the Grand Lecturer, were also re-elected. The reports of the Deputy District Grand Masters are printed with the proceedings, and shew a pretty close supervision, on their part, over the Lodges in their various districts ; they pay high compliments to the Grand Lecturer for his ability and zeal in illustrating the Lodge work.

R. W. Brother Finlay M. King, well known by reputation to most of us, is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, for 1859, and for some years previous, but declined a re-appointment. The report is very voluminous, filling about one hundred and fifty pages in small type, and reviews the transactions of forty four Grand Lodges.

We can but just glance at a few of the more prominent points.

The Committee say that seldom have they been able to take a review of the condition of masonry in the United States, with greater satisfaction ; the re-union of the previously estranged masonic bodies in New York, has been consummated ; a threatened severance of fraternal relations with Vermont passed away ; the long estrangement with Pennsylvania has been made to give place to sentiments of fraternal regard and friendship, while beyond the borders, charity and brotherly love has bound the whole of Canada into one happy, united family ; and in various other jurisdictions of America, "the same principles have been at work in bringing into the masonic fold some of those who had strayed from the true banner of the Craft." "The only ripple which still mars the harmony" of our New York brethren is the continued attempt of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg to invade their jurisdiction by claiming and exercising a power of chartering Lodges in their midst.

A subject of pervading interest to which the Committee call attention is *the great popularity of our institution* ; the response to this call "comes in the form of restrictions of more or less

stringency, which have been imposed by nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States, and by the earnest and repeated deprecations of Grand Masters and Committees of Correspondence against any relaxation of the ancient rules in the admission of candidates for masonry. Those warnings seem to have been heeded to a certain extent, but where warrants have been issued improvidently, or intrusted to incompetent or unworthy hands, it has been the occasion of bringing into the fraternity unworthy men, and of bringing the Craft into disrepute. The only true and effective safeguard is the exercise of *caution*.

We have carefully read over the whole correspondence which led to the re-establishment of friendly relations with Pennsylvania. It is most ably conducted on both sides; this estrangement grew out of, and was a product of the differences which took place in the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1848. In that year, (we believe) an amendment was made to the constitution, by which Past Masters, as such, were excluded from membership in Grand Lodge; several Lodges, with many talented members of the fraternity, separated themselves from the generally recognized legitimate Grand Lodge, and claimed to be the only legally constituted Grand Lodge of New York. This separation was not made without a considerable amount of ill-feeling and some riotous conduct, such as should not have been even witnessed, much less taken part in by members of the Order. Most of the Grand Lodges of the world recognized the principle claimed by the Grand Lodge of New York, among others that of England, which by its Grand Master, tendered its best efforts, to heal the breach, Pennsylvania, on the contrary, determined to remain neutral, and would acknowledge neither of the bodies, and although there was no express enactment by that Grand Lodge, establishing non-intercourse, yet it appears that many of the Lodges refused to admit brethren from New York, in which they were upheld by several of the higher Grand Officers; New York retaliated, and forbade masonic intercourse with Pennsylvania. At length the Grand Lodge of New York, having established the principle for which it contended, generously so far modified its constitution as to permit Past Masters who were such on 31st December, 1849, to take seats in Grand Lodge; this, and other causes operated to heal the ten years division. Pennsylvania also, by proclamation, principally brought about, by the correspondence referred to, recognized the Grand Lodge of New York, and extended to her the right hand of fellowship, Grand Master Lewis, of New York, issued a corresponding proclamation, removing the non-intercourse edict, and restoring the friendly relations previously subsisting between the two Grand Lodges. In the same document the Grand Lodge of Canada, was also fully recognized as a sister Grand Lodge.

Brother Finlay M. King, the author of this report on Foreign Correspondence, is an able, intelligent, and pleasing writer, and clothes his ideas in forcible but courteous language ; he has been for years a prominent member of his Grand Lodge, and we trust that although he has at present declined a re-appointment on this Committee, we shall yet have the pleasure of perusing the productions of his facile pen.

At the Annual Meeting in 1860, presided over by M. W. Bro. John L. Lewis, jun., there were present, five Past Grand Masters, the representatives of fifteen Grand Lodges, and of four hundred and three subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Master says : "The quiet and harmony which pervade the jurisdiction, have left us little else than the transaction of routine business, and so thoroughly and efficiently have the important questions which have heretofore pressed upon the attention of masons been discussed, and so judicious has been the disposition, that they can scarcely require more than a passing attention."

The Grand Master takes a retrospect of the past ten years during which he has taken an active part in the business of Grand Lodge. At the commencement of that time, "the prospect was gloomy, the fraternity was unhappily divided into three parties, each recognizing a distinct governing body. The fires of controversy were raging on every side ; ancient friends and brethren had become estranged ; party strife and local jealousy were in the ascendant ; the sad and terrible lesson of 1826, and the following years, had not impressed our hearts with the necessity of union." "To hail from our State was to incur suspicion and distrust : such was the condition of affairs in 1850." The following are among the "things done" during these ten years : "a durable union of the entire Craft in the State under one governing head, without sacrifice of principle ;" "a near approximation to uniformity in work and lectures ;" fostered and put in operation "several admirable boards of relief, whose deeds bespeak their praise ;" "nearly doubled the 'Hall and Asylum Fund' charity ;" "introduced an uniform system of proceedings in cases of masonic trial and discipline ;" "laid the foundation of a Grand Lodge Library ;" "gained a world-wide fame for our admirable reports on Foreign Correspondence ;" "redeemed the tarnished name and honor of our wide jurisdiction, so that masonry in New York is no longer a reproach but a distinction." The above is but a bare mention of some of the "things done" during the ten years referred to by the Grand Master, and the recital shows their importance to the Craft.

There were at the opening of the session, four hundred and thirty-two Lodges under Warrant, and during the previous year twenty-six Dispensations had been issued to form new Lodges.

The Grand Secretary complains loudly of an evil which has been felt and remedied in our own jurisdiction. He says, "notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon the subject during the past few years, not one-third of the returns had reached this office on the day specified, and a large number are held back and sent by the representatives when they come to attend Grand Lodge. The result of this is, that all are not received and receipts given therefor until the Annual Communication is more than half through." "I will here state for the information of those who do not seem to understand what is required, that it is the *returns* only which are required to be forwarded—the *dues* may be brought by the representatives."

Amount received from Lodges during the year was \$19,409.88; amount paid out by Grand Treasurer, \$21,708.83; the Hall and Asylum fund, as invested in Bank Stock, City Revenue Bonds and in various Savings' Banks, amounts to the large sum of \$31,111.12.

Brother William H. Drew, Grand Lecturer reports his doings at some length. He has devoted the entire year, with the exception of about five weeks, to the duties of his station, and declares, what we are perfectly willing to believe after reading his report, that "it has been a toilsome and weary twelve months."

The Grand Lecturer's salary was fixed at \$2,000 for the ensuing year, in full for personal expenses; and that of the Grand Secretary \$2,000.

The Treasurer of the board of relief reports \$5,172.84 received, and \$5,029.93 expended to five hundred and fourteen applicants.

Ellicot Evans, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented his report on the transactions of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, his review of the proceedings is short, but appended to it we have "an abstract of the principal decisions made by different Grand Bodies in the United States, under the head of jurisprudence, with a statement and history, &c., of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg question.

Our limits will not permit us to make any quotations from the "decisions," indeed many of them from difference of constitution are inapplicable in Canada, yet all are interesting.

With regard to the invasion of the territorial rights of New York by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, we learn that the facts are briefly as follows:—In 1850 the Grand Master of Hamburg proposed the question to the Grand Master of New York, as to whether any objection would be made to charter a Lodge in the State of New York, solely consisting of Germans, working in the German style and language. Brother Milner demurred, but promised to lay the matter before his Grand Lodge, and three months after, wrote again protesting against anything being done

until the Grand Lodge should meet, (six months afterwards.) The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, however, did not wait until the Grand Lodge of New York was consulted, but on the 8th February, 1851, chartered "Pythagoras" Lodge, in the city of Brooklyn, which had been previously working under the jurisdiction of N.York, but had thrown off its allegiance in the month of December, 1850, and declared itself independent. In June, the Grand Lodge of New York remonstrated with Hamburg, and forbade intercourse with the "Pythagoras" Lodge. In May, 1853, another Lodge was chartered by Hamburg, to be held in New York, and both these Lodges are still (1860) in existence. In addition to the above, which one would think is sufficient injury, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in May, 1859, decided that at their next Convention they should discuss the topic of recognizing the Negro Lodges in the United States, declaring at the same time that they know little of them, "because they are declared by the North American Lodges as clandestine, and all masonic intercourse is strictly forbidden," thus shewing that they were aware of their being illegal, they further invite the other European Grand Lodges to countenance the movement. One can only wonder that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg persists in such an unmasonic course of conduct; and the correspondence fails to give the first idea of any just cause why she should have entered upon it.

Since writing the above we have perused carefully two pamphlets, one on each side of the question, the one entitled "Circular letter from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, being a review of the policy of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg," and the other "documents respecting the controversy between the Grand Lodges of Hamburg and New York," in the interest of Hamburg; these papers fail to make any change in the opinion we have already expressed as to the right of Hamburg to intrude her jurisdiction, where a Grand Lodge has been already instituted; but we hardly find it borne out by facts that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, as asserted in the New York report, intended by way of reprisal to recognize the clandestine "Colored Lodges" of America; the question was brought up in connexion with Liberia, and the American Colored Masons are only incidently alluded to, the fact being that Hamburg being applied to on the subject, desired the opinion of her sister European Grand Lodges, as to the status of Colored Masons, and whether any Lodges of such were known to be regularly constituted.

NEW JERSEY.

This Grand Lodge held its seventy-third and seventy-fourth Annual Communications at the city of Trenton, on the 18th January, 1860, and the 16th January, 1861.

At the former of these meetings forty-seven Lodges were represented out of fifty-three warranted Lodges in good standing.

The report on Foreign Correspondence occupies sixty pages, and reviews the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges, giving one page to Canada.

The business entered on was chiefly local. Forty-nine Lodges were represented at the latter meeting. The Grand Master, Isaac Van Wagoner, gives a short address, principally reviewing the state of the subordinate Lodges. He says : "masonry has flourished during the past year in our jurisdiction. Many names have been added to the list of members of our Order. I fear in a few instances, a desire to shew a large increase in the returns of the Grand Lodge has operated upon the minds of many of the brethren. Should such be the fact it is very much to be regretted." By the constitution of the Grand Lodge, he further says, "the Grand Master is relieved from the duty of visiting the several Lodges for the purpose of giving lectures upon the established work. This does not however relieve him from the necessity of personally examining such of the Lodges as he may deem proper and necessary to visit." We think that in the United States generally, there is too much *personally* required of the Grand Master ; it is to our mind, lowering his dignity to *require* him to visit, lecture and catechise in the Lodges over which he presides, we would rather see this devolved on the Deputies whose more immediate province it is to do so, but, as Grand Master Wagoner so justly observes, the Grand Master is not relieved thereby from the necessity of personally examining such of the Lodges as he may deem proper and necessary to visit. The Grand Master says, "nine Dispeusations to confer more than one degree upon a candidate, at one and the same communication have been granted. The exercise of this authority, though agreeable to usage, is not to be recommended. Circumstances have however apparently required, and though objectionable, it has been exercised." We are sorry to see that a Grand Master of the Craft can argue that *any* circumstances can require such a departure from ancient custom, none being given, we cannot guess what they may be unless the candidate wanted to go to Pike's Peak or California.

The Grand Master concludes his address with the following, which we would cordially recommend to all ; "I will refer to one other matter before closing; I believe it to be entirely unmasonic for any brother to seek or electioneer for office, either in Grand or Subordinate Lodges ; I speak thus freely, for the reason I have never sought or worked for any office. From information I have received, it appears that combinations have been formed, brethren approached, and the appliances usual in

political contests, have been used. To me, such a course of action seems to be unworthy of any one claiming to be a mason. Dissimulation, deceit, false charges and I may add, falsehood must be practised and used whenever such practices are allowed. I trust the mere mention of this matter will be sufficient to call the attention of the brethren to the importance of the subject, and cause them to discountenance all and every effort made to bias or warp them in the discharge of one of the most important duties devolving on them."

The Deputy Grand Master has visited twenty Lodges, and found those in the cities very prosperous, and some of those in the country not so thriving as those in the cities, and that in those Lodges "that increase the fastest, they stand a chance to have more members than masons."

The receipts for the year have been \$1,532, and the expenditure, \$1,683.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by Br. Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary, and fills twenty-three pages. Under the heading of Canada, he says: "The reports of the D. D. Grand Masters shew that a careful and rigid scrutiny is exercised over the subordinates, and that prosperity and harmony seem to pervade their territory." The transactions of thirty-three Grand Lodges have been reviewed, but the notices present nothing very prominent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a reprint of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from 1789 to 1841, being a handsomely bound, and well got up volume, compiled by brother H. Chase, Grand Secretary, and which does him much credit. We notice that many of the older Grand Lodges of America, have been employed in making a digest of their proceedings from their formation, very few of which have, however, made their appearance in our Grand Secretary's office, this being the only one received during the year.

We have also received the proceedings for the two last Annual Communications, held at Concord, on the 7th June, 1859, and the 13th June, 1860, at the latter of which Aaron P. Hughes, was elected Grand Master, and Horace Chase, re-elected Grand Secretary.

At the meeting, in 1859, thirty-three Lodges were represented, out of forty-two on the roll.

We are sorry to perceive in the reports of the Deputy District Grand Masters, such sentences as these, "I have during the year granted three or four Dispensations, for conferring the degrees out

of the regular order." "I have in three instances, granted this Lodge a Dispensation, to facilitate their work." "I have also given this Lodge Dispensations, in three instances, to confer degrees at an earlier day than required by the By-Laws," and again, "I have during this year granted eight Dispensations. In granting these, I was actuated, more from confidence in their Master, and youth of the Lodge, than my belief in the benefit that they conferred."

The report on Foreign Correspondence, is an able production of sixty pages, signed by Abel Hutchins, J. W. Welch, and Israel Hunt.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge, was held on 27th December, 1859, principally to illustrate the *work*, at which thirty-six Lodges were represented.

The retiring Grand Master, Moses Paul, was unable, from illness, to be present, and his message consists principally of a record of his doings, as Grand Master.

The reports of the Deputy District Grand Masters, shew the craft to be in a prosperous condition, but we still notice the anomaly of granting Dispensations on the part of several of them, for hastening the progress of candidates through the degrees.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The transactions of this Grand Lodge at the Annual Meeting, held at Raleigh, on the 5th December, 1859, are before us; those for 1860 we have not had the pleasure of perusing.

L. S. Williams, was elected Grand Master, and W. J. Bain, re-elected Grand Secretary. Ninety-eight Lodges were represented out of one hundred and thirty-three on the roll, of which seven received Charters at this meeting.

The retiring Grand Master, Alfred Martin, in his address, presents an earnest appeal in favor of "St. John's College," Oxford. By the report of the trustees of the College, the amount of collections from all sources from the inception of the scheme in 1852 or 1853, had been \$23,597.83, and the liabilities beyond that sum were nearly \$11,000, to meet which there were reliable assets to nearly \$4,500, leaving a debt of \$6,500, payment for which was pressing. The College has not had that support which had been expected, there having been the previous Session but thirty pupils.

The Treasurer's account shews receipts of Grand Lodge for the previous year, as \$1,993.50, and disbursements, \$1,897.58.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by P. W. Fanning. We copy what he says on the "affiliation" question:—"As to affiliation, the necessity has never, till of recent date been insisted

upon. We admit that masons ought to belong to a Lodge, and that Lodges ought to admit masons; so far then as obligations go, the Lodge and the individual stand upon a par, for certainly the obligation to join, implies an obligation to admit; how can a man enter when the door is shut against him? Besides, the condition of both Lodge and mason must be such as to oppose no barrier. This is not always the case, both individual and Lodge, or either, may be in an offensive condition; the individual, of course, is then to suffer. In a word, is not the relation between the Lodge and the man positively and absolutely a voluntary one on both sides? The man voluntarily seeks the degrees of masonry, the Lodge voluntarily confers them—the one pays his money, the other gives an equivalent. Neither at this stage nor at any other has it been hinted to him that he has been duped unless he avail himself of membership; true, it may be proffered him, but the voluntary feature still remains unchanged. He certainly would be surprised to discover thereafter that he stood on the same footing as a disgraced mason." The case is very logically put although somewhat roughly. He says again, "before you talk of compelling masons to join a Lodge, the Lodge must first be compelled to receive them. If an individual complies with all the obligations imposed upon him on his admission, no others can justly be demanded of him. It is optional with him on his initiation to join the Lodge or not, if he neglect it beyond the prescribed time a ballot has to take place and he may be rejected. What then becomes of his duty to affiliate? An individual once made a mason cannot be deprived of any of the characteristics with which he was then endowed, except for masonic offence. Notwithstanding these very rational views of the case, we do not envy the feelings of that conscience-seared mason who is ready to participate in all the socialities of masonry without manifesting a corresponding disposition to aid, according to his ability, in enlarging and perpetuating that privilege." We consider the above true masonic law.

The proceedings of twenty-three Grand Lodges altogether are reviewed, and in a very forcible and talented manner. We should like to quote further from the report if space permitted.

The proceedings of Canada are favorably noticed, as far as then received, (July, 1857.)

OHIO.

The Annual Communication was held at Columbus, on 16th October last.

Horace M. Stokes, Grand Master, and John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

One hundred and seventy-five Lodges were represented out of about three hundred on the roll. The Grand Master had granted Dispensations for ten new Lodges.

The following, from the address of the Grand Master, is worthy of notice: "A most cheering evidence of the prosperity of our Order is exhibited in the fact, that so many of our Lodges, within a few years past, have erected buildings and furnished halls, owned by themselves. A Lodge owning a home, appropriately and tastefully arranged and furnished, grows in the estimation of its members, and attracts the attention and confidence of the thrifty and prosperous within its jurisdiction. Such a home is to a Lodge what the acquisition of a homestead is to the family—a visible evidence of stability and permanence."

The rest of his address is chiefly occupied with local matters.

The receipts for the year have been \$7,159; the expenditure, \$7,021; the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, \$4,403.

We would notice a most admirable arrangement in compiling the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. No doubt the credit is due to the Grand Secretary, Br. Caldwell. Every section is numbered and is under a separate heading, and when any further action takes place on any subject, the number of the section where such action is recorded, is noted, thus affording a very easy reference to the result of any matter laid on the table or referred for special consideration. Since commencing to write this report, we have spent a good deal of time in hunting up results of matters referred to Committees, or deferred for future action, which, were this plan more in use, would have been saved.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a volume of one hundred and thirty-five pages, containing "The Charges of a Freemason, Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Code of Masonic Jurisprudence, and Resolutions, now in force, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; also, Funeral Services, Installation Ceremonies and other formula."

OREGON.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its ninth Annual Communication, held at Eugene City, on 13th June, 1859,—those for 1860 have not been received.

Amory Holbrook was elected Grand Master, and T. McF. Patton, was elected Grand Secretary.

The following is a note of the opening:—"The M.W. Grand Lodge was opened in ample form in the third degree of Masons, and prayer was offered," &c.

The Grand Master, Br. Stark, was absent, and the Deputy

Grand Master, Br. Holbrook, presided. In his address, he touches only on local matters.

The Committee on Education report \$4,522 on hand ;—the Treasurer reports cash and mortgages on hand, \$2,332.

Receipts for the year, \$1,654; expenditures, \$1,381.

Eighteen Lodges were represented out of twenty-three on the roll.

The Committee, to whom was referred the address of the Deputy Grand Master, (Grand Master elect) in reference to the absence of Grand Master Stark, "regret that although aware for several weeks that he should not be present at this Session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, Br. Stark has failed to forward an account of his official acts during the past year; and although masonry should never interfere with the duty a man owes to his God, his country, or himself, we sincerely hope he has not become so engrossed in the cares of the world, that the duties he has so often inculcated, and forcibly recommended in this Grand Lodge and its subordinates, have become to him matters of secondary importance; and further hope that his advancement to the highest office in the Grand Lodge, has not been the incentive to that 'zeal for masonry' displayed by him in former years, but that he was actuated by higher and nobler motives."

This, it must be acknowledged, is pretty plain talking of their Grand Master, (for his successor was not yet installed, when the report of the Committee was adopted by the Grand Lodge.) He must very much have neglected the duties of his office, to have called for such a reprimand. Brother Holbrook, the Grand Master elect, as we learn from the same report, had been during the previous year, the "acting Grand Secretary, and had discharged many of the duties of Grand Master, aside from the very able and eloquent report presented by him as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence."

The installation of Grand Officers took place in the Court House, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The meetings of the Grand Lodge, which had been previously held on the perambulating principle, were decided to be held at Salem, for the future, on the third Monday in September.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented, as already noticed, by brother Holbrook, who makes a remark at the commencement, which we fully endorse, "if any brother imagines that it is an easy and simple affair to examine the several thousand pages, which are placed in our hands for investigation, and then produce before you even the slightest abstract of his labors, we hope he will sometime have the opportunity to try the experiment." This report fills thirty-five pages of small type, and displays

much ability and a pleasing style. We are not bound, however, to agree in all the opinions expressed by our Oregon brother, such as the "new religious test," the "temperance test," the "non-necessity for a Master to have been a Warden," but we do agree with him that the practice of permitting any brother to make private examinations, and on the strength of these, admitting strangers to Lodges, is exceedingly loose and unsafe. And further that no visitor should enter a Lodge except on an examination, outside the entrance, by order of the Master, or on the avouchment of a brother, that he has sat in Lodge with him.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1858, are the latest that have come to hand.

The meetings are held quarterly in Philadelphia.

At the quarterly Communication, on the 5th December, brother Henry M. Philips, was elected Grand Master, in place of John K. Mitchell, who died on the 4th April preceding. Wm. H. Adams, was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The most prominent matter in the pamphlet before us, is the reconciliation which took place between the Grand Lodges of Philadelphia and New York, in the early part of 1859. The other transactions being almost entirely local, and between two and three years old, have not general interest sufficient to require an extended notice. We trust however we may hear from Pennsylvania more frequently.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have in two pamphlets the proceedings of this Grand Lodge (which was formed in 1791) for the two years ending the 25th June, 1860.

The meetings take place quarterly.

By the report of a Committee which had been appointed to settle some differences which arose in one of the Subordinate Lodges, on the subject of the election of a master, it would appear that the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island does not insist on the Master of a Lodge having served as a Warden. Some few others of the American Grand Lodges hold the same opinion, and take, what we must in all charity confess to be a most singular view of the old regulation, which says, "no mason can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft; nor a master until he has acted as a Warden." Their interpretation makes it read as follows: "no mason can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft, nor a Master *Mason*, until he has acted as a

Warden," and to comply with this regulation, the candidate for the third degree has, previously to his being raised to that honor, to act, it may be once or oftener, as one of the Wardens. This seems to be a very forced and strained construction of a very plain passage, and is also contrary to the sense of the preceding paragraph, which relates that a candidate may know that if eligible he may be made a brother, "and then a Fellow Craft in due time, after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs ; and that he should be descended of honest parents, that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive at the honor of being the Warden and then the master of the Lodge," &c. This is another of those democratic ideas which we are sorry to see creeping into masonry.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Thomas A. Doyle, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, several of them for two years.

Under the heading of California we find a subject alluded to of considerable importance. Brother Abell, the Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction, takes occasion in his report on correspondence, to say that he has no faith in the "inherent rights" of Grand Masters, and that he considers a Grand Lodge as "simply the Legislature of the craft," and thinks there would be sound reason in such a provision of the organic laws as would do away with that present generally acknowledged doctrine of the supremacy of Grand Masters, which had its origin probably during the same period that gave birth to the equally sensible proposition that "the king can do no wrong." Brother Doyle in reply to this says, "we do not believe in these attempts to make ancient masonry conform to modern ideas ; the evil which a single Grand Master may cause by his arbitrary acts or unjust decisions is but temporary, and can be borne with and suffered until the annual election, when the members of the Grand Lodge, made wiser by experience, will see to it that none but the most worthy are elevated to so high and honorable position as Grand Master. The laws, customs and government of masonry are peculiarly its own, and it should rather be our pride that they are so, than our aim and effort to bring them to the rules of governments of States and Nations." This is true masonic doctrine, we confess to holding to the good old rule of the Grand Lodge of England, that "if a Grand Master should abuse his power and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the Lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation, to be dictated by the occasion ; because, hitherto the Ancient Fraternity have had no reason to provide for an event which they have presumed would never happen."

The Committee also condemn another practice which we are sorry to see, viz., publishing in full the charges and specifications

in cases of discipline of members. Such documents often contain matters unfit for publication and should be confined within the limits of Grand Lodges; it is to be hoped, therefore, that this practice, now becoming so common, of publishing all the particulars in such cases will be discontinued; it is sufficient for the world at large to know that Brother A. B. has been guilty of unmasonic conduct, which, after investigation by the Grand Lodge, deserved and received the proper punishment. If any *brother* wishes the points of the evidence let him go to the Grand Secretary's office and obtain them.

At the last Quarterly Communication, held in May, 1860, the retiring Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother Jervis J. Smith, delivered his Annual Address. He has "visited all the subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction, except two, in this masonic year, and installed the officers in all but three of the Lodges;" true, the number of Lodges is but few, viz., sixteen, but still it speaks well for the Craft in the State, when they are so closely looked after. The address is short and refers to local matters principally. At this meeting Br. Wm. Gray was elected Grand Master, and Br. Thos. A. Doyle re-elected Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary in his report on Foreign Correspondence reviews the transactions of thirty-three Grand Lodges, giving Canada her due share of notice. With regard to the question of non-affiliated masons, "What shall be done with them? How shall they be punished? How got rid of?"—he says that in Rhode Island "that antiquated idea is still adhered to, that 'once a mason always a mason.' A candidate is charged not less than twenty-four dollars for his degrees, and as much more as the Lodges may choose, of this sum four dollars is paid to the Grand Treasurer, for the support of the Grand Lodge, the balance defrays the expenses of the Lodge. There are no dues, no taxes of any kind. The member attends the Lodge or not, at his pleasure. He is left to his own will. He was not compelled to receive the degrees; he came of his own free will and accord, so also he is not compelled to attend another meeting if he does not choose. If the Lodge does not afford attractions sufficiently strong to make him desire to be present at its meetings, he may stay away, and though years may elapse, so many that the active members of the Lodge can only vouch for him as a mason by the records in their archives that he was there made such; if when death comes, he, before, or his family afterwards request masonic burial, the service is performed, and perhaps at the grave some aged brother may say of the deceased, 'I knew him forty years ago when he was quite an active mason,' for in Rhode Island many a man may be found who has been a mason more than that length of time, and some for more than sixty years. They still remain as memorials of the past, not burdened by dues,

not compelled to attend a Lodge against their will in order to secure a masonic burial, or charity for their widows and orphans."

"The result of such masonry is, not a multitude of weak, miserable Lodges—of a host of Grand Lodge representatives, with their pay and mileage—of long lists of suspended and expelled masons, whose only crime was poverty, and pride prevented the acknowledgement—but a few strong and healthy Lodges, who, with economy and good management, keep on the even tenor of their way in the paths their forefathers trod, preserving the ancient landmarks, keeping the old customs sacred and inviolate, and as near as can be, working only ancient masonry."

Such is Rhode Island custom, and it is worthy of investigation, whether it will really bring forth the same fruits elsewhere as it seems to do in this small State, where alone, so far as we know, such a custom is pursued, it has at all events a brotherly look about it which we are inclined to favor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have been favored with the proceedings from this State, for 1859 only. The Annual Communication for that year was held at Charleston on the 15th November.

Sixty-six Lodges were represented out of eighty-five chartered and under Dispensation.

The record of opening is, "the Grand Lodge was opened in the third degree of masonry, in ample form."

The Grand Master, brother Henry Buist, and Grand Secretary, brother Albert G. Mackey, both of the City of Charleston, were re-elected.

The address of the Grand Master fills eleven pages of solid matter, and is a valuable and able document.

The following caution of the Grand Master, is appropriate and noteworthy :

"Masonic bodies should peculiarly guard against hasty and inconsiderate legislation ; and conservatism is an element, which should not only enter into their organization, but be continually recognized by them as a great, leading cardinal principle."

He recommends strongly the necessity of a masonic history of the State ; refers to the precautions necessary to be used in admitting sojourners, and the importance of enforcing uniformity of work, but the address is chiefly confined to local matters.

The report of brother Mackey on Foreign Correspondence is, as might have been expected full of valuable matter, it does not deal with the different Grand Lodges in detail, but is a general review of

what is doing and what questions of interest are being discussed. Hear him on the subject of admitting candidates, "the thousands of pages that are annually emanating from the thirty-four Grand Lodges of the Union, are continually filled with complaints of the rapidity with which masons are almost everywhere made. It is not now only, that we are to learn that the weakness of masonry consists in what the thoughtless members of the Order are too apt to call its strength. If the glorious edifice is ever to crumble and decay, its fall will not be occasioned by the deficiency, but by the abundance of its materials. Its pillars even now, are in some of its temples tottering from the superincumbent weight of worthless and disreputable stones which they are made to bear. Let it not be forgotten, that every unworthy and immoral candidate admitted into a Lodge, is like a blow struck by the spoiler upon the walls of its fabric. Bad masons are the iconoclasts of the Order. They are the image breakers, who are daily engaged in polluting its sanctuary, and in overthrowing its shrines."

TENNESSEE.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, for 1859 and 1860, are contained in two volumes, forming together three hundred and forty pages.

At the forty-seventh Annual Communication held at Nashville on the 3rd October, 1859, one hundred and seventy-two Lodges were represented out of two hundred and nine on the roll. The business transacted was chiefly local in its character.

At the forty-eighth Annual Communication, held at the same place on the 1st October, 1860, one hundred and fifty-six Lodges were represented.

The address of Grand Master Frizzell, on retiring from the chair after two years' service, is short but business like, he has granted only one Dispensation for a new Lodge during the year.

Brother James McCallum was elected Grand Master, and brother Charles A. Fuller, re-elected Grand Secretary. The receipts for the year were \$4,933, and the expenditure \$5,019.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by the Grand Secretary, Charles A. Fuller, and covers one hundred and thirty pages closely printed.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada are noticed at some length, as shewn in the meetings of January and July, 1859. The address of Past Grand Master Wilson, is in especial, highly commended. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota having struck out of their constitution, so much as gave permission to Past Masters, as such, to be members of Grand Lodge; after noticing this

regulation, brother Fuller very justly remarks, " while we do not consider that Past Masters have any *inherent right* to membership in a Grand Lodge, we have always regarded the permission as an element of conservation that ought not, for slight reasons, to be done away with. If all the other members of a Grand Lodge—we mean representatives of Lodges—were brethren of matured experience, and well versed in the usages, customs and ritual of the Order, then perhaps there would be no necessity for the presence of Past Masters. But is this always the case? How often is it that the representative of a Lodge is found to be a very young mason—one who has just passed through the several degrees; filled with a zeal scarcely proportioned to his knowledge of the deep mysteries of the inner sanctum. Ambitious to distinguish himself among those whose age and experience have taught them to tread with solemn awe and reverence, where the young tyro, with his vows still fresh and warm upon his lips, rushes in, and thrusts the veteran aside. It is very true, age does not always carry with it wisdom, nor does experience certify matured judgment, and instances come to our mind, where the younger brother was much better qualified to sift the dross from the purer metal, when study, and calm reflection, has so ripened and matured the mind, as to give him a decided advantage over the duller intellect of the other. But instances like these are exceedingly rare ; there is however, more safety in trusting to the cautious movements of those who may have grown grey in the service of the Craft, than in the impulsive action of youth : zeal cannot make up for a lack of knowledge."

We would have copied more extensively from this very able report, had space permitted ; as it is we lay it down reluctantly.

TEXAS.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge were held, the former at Crockett, on the 13th June, 1859, and the latter, at La Grange, on the 11th June, 1860.

At the Meeting in 1859, one hundred and seventeen Lodges, were represented.

The retiring Grand Master, (Henry Sampson) informs us that he had found but little error to correct, amidst so large a number of subordinates ; he had granted Dispensations for the opening of fifteen new Lodges. His address to the Grand Lodge is a simple narrative of his doings, and of the state of the Lodges in the jurisdiction, which seems to be generally in a prosperous condition.

The Deputy Grand Master delivered a report, from which we find that he had granted Dispensations for two new Lodges, we hardly

understand this; has the Deputy power to grant Dispensations for opening Lodges, independently of the Grand Master, if so, we should imagine it would not be difficult to get into a good deal of confusion. He also says, "I have granted the following Dispensations for conferring degrees, and which I conferred in the different Lodges in which they were granted, for the purpose of exemplifying the work," (here follows a list of the Lodges, and the several degrees conferred.) "Some of these Dispensations were asked for by the Lodges, and granted by me at meetings which I had called, for instructing them in the work and lectures, as adopted by the Grand Lodge, and which did not occur at the stated meeting of the Lodge. I thought at the time of granting them that I was fully authorized by our Constitution, but upon a closer examination, I have some doubts whether I was authorized to do so." We have no doubt whatever, as we understand Masonry, and further think, that instead of instructing others, this Deputy Grand Master, is much in want of instruction himself, more especially in the view of the following resolution of his own Grand Lodge, passed in January, 1854, and which still stands unrepealed, "that this Grand Lodge cannot recognize any other mode of making Masons than the one sanctioned by the immemorial ususage of the Craft, viz., 'in a regular Lodge,' after previous notice, and due enquiry into character."

A great deal of work was done at this communication, and notwithstanding the Grand Master had found but little error to correct, we find quite a number of reports from the Committee on grievances.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, is by E. H. Cushing, and fills about fifty pages. Canada occupies its place among the other Grand Lodges reviewed.

This document is just what it purports to be, viz., for the purpose of furnishing to the Grand Lodge of Texas, information of the doings of other Grand Bodies.

James F. Taylor, is the retiring Grand Master for 1860, and in his address to Grand Lodge, says, that the past year has been one of unusual prosperity to the people of the State, and that many cheering evidences are furnished, of the continued prosperity of the Craft in the Jurisdiction. Eleven new Lodges have been erected by his Dispensations during the year.

One hundred and thirty-six Lodges were represented at this communication.

John B. McMahon, was elected Grand Master, and A.S. Ruthven re-elected Grand Secretary.

The next Annual Communication will be held at the City of Houston.

The Committee on Finance report on the Grand Treasurer's account, that the money received by him during the year, including the balance from old accounts, and interest allowed by him at eight per cent., to be \$17,145.00 and his disbursements to be \$6,477.00 leaving a balance on hand of \$10,688.00; further they say, "We find by his account, that not only has the Grand Treasurer E. B. Nichols, allowed eight per cent interest for the use of money in his hands, but that he makes no charge of commissions allowed him under the constitution." If we rightly understand the above quotation, the Grand Treasurer is allowed to make use of the Grand Lodge funds in his possession for his private purposes, paying interest therefor, this we conceive to be a most pernicious practice, and certain in the end to give very great dissatisfaction to Grand Lodge; the principle is totally and radically wrong for a trustee, (and the Treasurer stands in that position to a certain extent,) to derive any private benefit from the management of his trust.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by A. Neill, P.G.M., he reviews the transactions of thirty-one Grand Lodges, and fills about sixty-five pages in a light flowing style, but we find nothing that would much interest this Grand Lodge.

There has also been received a circular dated San Angustine, Texas, September 3rd, 1860, and signed B. F. Benton, P. M., of "Red Land" Lodge, No. 3, of Free and Accepted Masons, which we hardly know how to treat, it has the appearance of being the production of, or referring to some individual case of a difference in money matters between two masons. The Grand Lodge of Texas considers that no transactions between masons, purely of a pecuniary nature, should be the subject trial in subordinate Lodges. Brother Benton asks what view our Grand Lodge takes of this question, and whether it is customary for our Lodges to interfere in such matters when the matter is pending in a Court of Justice. Our attention is also called to the ancient charges, mainly on the subject of masons settling their own disputes and not going to law—and we are asked to define whether the "obedience that a mason is obliged to give to the moral law, requires him to sacrifice any of his legal rights in going to law with a master mason, in *defending* a suit in a Court of Justice *after* it has been instituted—or in the mode of conducting, and manner of settlement, of law suits and pecuniary transactions generally"—he says in conclusion: "the case to be met is where no masonic pledge is given and where nothing but *time for payment*, in consequence of "pecuniary" *embarrassment*, is sought."

We have a very strong opinion on such questions as those here sought to be answered. We think they are not subjects for Grand Lodge legislation at all. Masons should not go to law with

masons, and if they have the true masonic spirit they will not do so, but all the Grand Lodges in the world, will not prevent an evil or litigious minded man from going to law if he takes a notion to do so. Let each case be judged solely on its own merits, if we see our brother do wrong, we should admonish him, if he acts unmasonically and persists in doing so, we should bring charges against him. We would, therefore, recommend that Grand Lodge take no action on this circular, the more especially as we do not know whether it may not be the act of an individual contumaciously protesting against the action of his Lodge or Grand Lodge, for some real or fancied wrong.

VIRGINIA.

The latest proceedings are those of the Annual Communication, held at Richmond, on the 12th December, 1859, contained in a pamphlet of one hundred and sixty-two pages and prefaced by a very neat lithographic view of "William and Mary" College, Williamsburg.

An occasional Meeting of Grand Lodge, presided over by the Grand Secretary, brother John Dove, as "acting Grand Master," was held at Williamsburg, on the 11th October, to place the cape stone on the college buildings, which had been some time before destroyed by fire. As we learn from Brother Dove's address, the "William and Mary" College had been in existence for one hundred and sixty-seven years; here brother George Washington, had received his commission as surveyor, here also Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and many other illustrious men, had studied.

The ceremonies which were concluded by a banquet, appear to have been very imposing.

At the Annual Meeting in December, eighty-eight Lodges, were represented.

The retiring Grand Master, Powhatan B. Starke, in his address states, that he had granted Dispensations for the opening of seven new Lodges. The address is very short, as is also the report on Foreign Correspondence, the latter being little more than an acknowledgement of the receipt of proceedings of other Grand Bodies. Under the heading of Maine, we find it asserts that, "Most Worshipful the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, claims the right of initiation in jurisdictions under the control of other Grand Lodges." We quote this to give it an emphatic denial, he claims no such right, in fact it is expressly declared by the Earl of Zetland, personally, and by the Grand Lodge of England, by resolution, "That this Grand Lodge fully admits the supreme jurisdiction of all regularly established Grand Lodges within their respective territories," &c. It is too bad to make the

matter worse than it is. What they claim and ever have claimed is, that Lodges have the abstract right to make masons of whomsoever they may think proper, if they are satisfied of the fitness of the candidate; they do not claim that they can enter upon another jurisdiction and do this, only that they can do it in their own. We believe the usage on this continent is the most brotherly, but we cannot compel them to alter their ancient course by abusing and misrepresenting them.

Instead of "adjourning" or "calling off" Grand Lodge in the evening till next day, we find the following minute, "ordered that this Grand Lodge be now closed until to-morrow, at six o'clock, P.M.," and on the following day the Grand Lodge was opened in "ample form," and the names of all the officers and representatives, &c., present, are re-inserted.

John Robin McDaniel, was elected Grand Master; and John Dove, re-elected Grand Secretary.

There are one hundred and sixty-seven Lodges on the roll.

VERMONT.

We have the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, at the Annual Communications, held at Burlington, January 11th, 1860, and January 9th, 1861. Fifty Lodges were represented in 1860, and fifty-seven in 1861.

Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master; John B. Hollenbeck, Grand Secretary.

We lament deeply in having to announce the decease of the Most Worshipful Philip C. Tucker, which took place on the 10th April last, during his incumbency of office.

Who is there among all of us who were favored in participating in the happy union of our Lodges three years since, that can ever forget the intensely happy looks of the venerable old man, as member after member came pouring in, headed by good old Sir Allan McNab, until the large room was densely packed to overflowing, on that sultry July night, in Toronto: his eyes fairly danced in his head, and joy beamed from his countenance; who can forget the zest with which he entered into the suggestion of Grand Master Wilson in joining hands, as well as hearts, around that crowded assembly. That wish which he had travelled hundreds of miles to see carried out, which he had worked, and labored, and longed for, was accomplished, and the masons of Canada were at length happily united under one head in one compact Body; that was indeed a Lodge of Reconciliation; and we trust he is now in the Grand Lodge above, where division never comes and reconciliations are no longer necessary. Hear him in his opening address in 1860, "to that

portion of us who are in the autumn of existence; to myself personally—completing my threescore years of life at this very hour—the occasion is surrounded with a cluster of recollections far too extensive, too full, too interesting and intense, to realize descriptive justice from any language at my command. A few of us yet stand among our brethren, like the ancient oaks of our own loved forests, feeling but too certainly that the roots and the trunk are gradually parting with their vigor, but still full of gratitude to the Supreme, that, unlike the aged hemlocks of our own mountains, we did not begin to wither at the top.” Hear him again in 1861, three short months before his death, in his last address to his Grand Lodge,—“The Grand Lodge from its beginning, in 1794, a period of more than sixty-six years, having had but nine Grand Masters, an instance of steadiness of masonic confidence hardly to be equalled elsewhere, and certainly not on this side of the Atlantic. My brethren cannot but extend to me their kindest sympathetic feelings, as they reflect what kind of sensation must pass over me, as I have daily to think that I am the *only* survivor of those who have been Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. I have known personally, every Grand Master but the first, and I might almost feel that I had known *him* by a long acquaintance with his sons and daughters.” * * * “Brother Hollenbeck and myself have made some little progress in getting materials together, during the past year for the contemplated history of Vermont masonry.—We have made a beginning of the work, which, with the blessing of Providence, we hope to complete during the present year.” Brother Tucker’s share of that work and all other work here, however, is finished; he is called from his labors.

There is a vast deal of interesting matter in both these addresses of our deceased brother. We are highly gratified in finding, that he has taken the same view we have so feebly endeavoured to enforce, in regard to the masonic controversy with England, (see review of Grand Lodge of Maine,) he enters into the question very fully, we will make room for one or two quotations, to shew his conclusions, rather than his arguments, our space forbids more.

“I think it may be safely assumed that as between the States and territorial Grand Masonic jurisdictions of this National Union, a custom and usage has grown up in a course of years on this subject,” (of initiating residents only,) which should be binding upon all of them, as a kind of common law of American masonry. Many Grand Lodges have made the principle a portion of their *lex scripta*; some have not done so.” “Usage and custom have made and established this law, and whether it has been written and adopted, or remains unwritten, it is still of equal binding force, as to all those jurisdictions which have practically assented to it, and upon which it was designed to operate.” “Following in

their practice the custom which existed in the Grand Lodge of England before, they (the New Brunswick Lodge referred to,) disregarded the question of residence, and made masons, irrespective of it. In other words they made it no part of *their* code written or unwritten. In the cases out of which the difficulty has arisen, the Lodge in New Brunswick acted simply upon its own law, upon its own territory ; and I cannot conceive why it had not a perfect right to do so. When the candidates stepped out of the State of Maine, the jurisdiction of Maine over their action, as to masonry, ceased, precisely as did its State laws, and they passed beneath the influence and control of New Brunswick law, masonic, as well as municipal. The *lex loci* was then applicable to them, and while they remained in New Brunswick, their action there, masonic or otherwise, was subject to its control. If this be a correct view of the question, it would follow that in this controversy, New Brunswick is in the right, and Maine in the wrong.” In his argument of course M.W. brother Tucker, is not considering the case of infraction of an agreement made, but the abstract principles only ; he follows the subject a good deal further into details, but what has been quoted is sufficient to show its spirit. We strongly recommend a careful perusal of these two last addresses of brother Tucker, they fully sustain the character earned by him of a reliable masonic jurist, and a well read mason, who possessed both a warm heart and a clear brain.

We recommend the following caution to all young and zealous masons, “and this same preaching against all the land-marks, and ritual, and lectures of Craft Masonry, under the guise of an asserted knowledge, never made known at all, tends to the same prostration. Beware of it my brethren, what hidden intention lies under it I know not, but I do know that if it gains foothold, it does so at the expense of the existence of Craft Masonry. Adhere to the teachings of the fathers of Masonry. Never desert your ancient land-marks, your well-established lectures, and your long acknowledged ritual, with them you are safe ; without them you are upon a shoreless ocean, the helpless victims of the winds and waves of discord.”

We have dwelt so long upon the addresses of the Grand Master that we must pass by the report on Foreign Correspondence, with the bare remark that it is well and carefully written, and reflects credit on the compiler ; the business done was principally local in its nature and demands no special notice from us.

Number of Lodges on the roll, fifty-six.

Amount of Grand Lodge fees and dues for the year, \$936.00

WISCONSIN.

The latest intelligence from this Grand Lodge is up to June, 1858, at which time their Annual Communication was held at Milwaukee.

Ninety-three Lodges were represented.

Eighty-five Lodges had made returns, and fifteen had not done so, making in all one hundred, with about four thousand members.

Luther M. Tracy was elected Grand Master, and John Warren Hunt, Grand Secretary, the former Grand Secretary, William R. Smith, declining a re-election to that office, which he had filled with a brief intermission for twelve years; it was resolved to present him with a Past Grand Secretary's Jewel of Gold, as a testimonial of the respect in which he was held by Grand Lodge.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by A.D. Smith, G. Bouck and O. Foster, and calls for no special notice, especially at this late date.

The Grand Lodge was organized on the 18th December, 1843, and is now consequently in its eighteenth year.

Past Masters as such, except the immediate Past Master, are not members of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master's decision may be reversed by a two-third vote of Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The second and third Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge were held at the city of Olympia, on September 5th, 1859, and September 3rd, 1860.

The receipts for the year 1859, were \$488.00

The business transacted was altogether local.

The following is from the report on Foreign Correspondence, for 1860, "That a mason may demit and continue unaffiliated, and yet enjoy the general privileges of masonry, your Committee have no doubt. Affiliation confers Lodge privileges and nothing more. The unaffiliated mason is entitled to all the general privileges of masonry, and subject to all the general rules and regulations of the Order, for a violation of which he may be dealt with by the Lodge nearest to him, acting as the representative of the Order in that particular locality. The doctrine which seems to be gaining ground at the present day, that the only way out of the Lodge organization is by death or expulsion, is monstrous and tyrannical in the extreme, and it is believed will not bear the test of ancient Constitutions, nor of common sense." We certainly agree with the above quotation, qualifying our belief, however, by asserting that it is the

duty of every mason to belong to a Lodge, but if a brother will not remain a member of some Lodge, we have neither the power nor the right to compel him to do so. The above remarks, with more to the same purport from the Washington Committee, are made in connexion with their review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, where our late Grand Master Wilson, enunciates the same principle we are now contending for.

We would have liked to quote further from this report, which is written by brother S. Garfield, had our limits allowed, it is a most excellent production and speaks well for the north-west corner of the world ; he was elected Grand Master, and Thomas M. Reed was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge receipts for the year were \$607.00

Number of Lodges, nine.

Number of members, two hundred and seventeen.

We recommend the following regulation to the notice of Grand Lodge :

" That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is improper and inexpedient to elect officers of the Grand Lodge to any position, who are, and remain absent during the session at which such election is held.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

Meets quarterly ; very little of their proceedings are published officially, we gather, however, some items of interest from the *Free Masons' Magazine* :

The office of Grand Master may be almost called permanent, as there are very seldom any changes. The present Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, was on the 6th of March last, re-elected for the eighteenth time. The annual installation, or more properly, re-induction, took place on the 24th April, at which time the Earl of Dalhousie declined the re-appointment of Deputy Grand Master, which he had held for four years, and the Earl de Grey and Ripon was appointed and installed to that office. This brother has been, since 1859, representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the Grand Lodge of England, but we learn that on his appointment as Deputy Grand Master, he resigned that office. Lord Richard de Aguila Grosvenor was appointed S.G.W., Br. Augustus Henry Novelli, J. G. W., and W. G. Clarke, re-appointed Grand Secretary.

The above offices are all filled by the appointment of the Grand Master, the only elected officers being the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Tyler.

An attempt was made on the 6th of June, 1860, to render the office of Grand Master less permanent, by the introduction of the following resolution :—

“That whenever the office of Grand Master, shall from any cause become vacant, other than by the annual expiration of office, as respects the present Most Worshipful and distinguished Grand Master, no future candidate for the high position shall be eligible for re-election beyond three successive years, excepting in the case of a prince of the royal blood, the restriction then to apply to the Pro. Grand Master.” With reference to this resolution the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, said, “I can only consider it as a motion personal to myself. It is now my intention to retire from the chair, and I do so because I feel it to be my duty to leave Grand Lodge unfettered, and not hampered, by my presence, in considering this question, of such vital import to the Order, and with the greatest confidence, I leave my honor in your hands.” The motion was got rid of by the following, which was carried by a very large majority.

“That this Grand Lodge expresses its entire confidence in the M. W. Grand Master, and declines to entertain any proposition which would have the effect of fettering its free choice of future Grand Masters, and restrict the privileges secured to it by the constitution.”

The increase of members under the Grand Lodge of England, we learn to be about five thousand during the past year. The number of Lodges we cannot tell, we notice however that Dalhousie Lodge No. 1162, was consecrated in London, on the 11th April last, but there are a great many vacant numbers, and perhaps a number of extinct Lodges whose names still appear in the register.

We have been able to glean a few particulars with regard to the noble, charitable institutions, in connexion with the Grand Lodge of England. The special charities are three in number, viz: 1st, the Royal Benevolent Institution for aged masons and their widows,” (which may really be called two distinct institutions, their funds and accounts being kept separate from each other,) established by Grand Lodge in 1842. 2nd, the Royal Freemasons’ Girls’ School, instituted, 1788. And 3rd, the Royal Freemasons’ Boys’ School, instituted, 1798.

We quote the following from the report of the Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Benevolent Institute, held on the 17th of May last:—

“On the 1st of April, 1860, there remained a balance on hand of £1,182 15s. 6d.; and during the year ending 30th March, 1861, there were received £2,711 16s.; making a total of £3,894 11s. 6d.

There had been expended : £1,937 0s. 6d. ; and £1,700 stock, bought at a cost of £1,581 3s. 9d. ; making a total of £3,518 4s. 3d. ; leaving a balance in hand of £376 7s. 3d.

Of the Widows' Fund there was a balance in hand, on the 1st April, 1860, £805 1s. 6d. ; and there had been since received £1,797 11s. 9d. ; making a total of £2,602 13s. 3d.

The disbursements had been £865 3s. 11d. ; and expended for the purchase of £1,350 stock, £1,253 10s. 0d. ; making a total of £2,118 13s. 11d. ; leaving a balance on hand of £483 19s. 4d.

There was also a balance on hand on account of the Sustentation Fund of £23 4s. 0d. ; making the total balance at the bankers, £883 10s. 7d.

At the Annual Festival, held on the 30th January, there were ninety Stewards, many of whom came from the country, and the subscriptions amounted to £2,982 1s. 0d.

The amount of stock now held on account of the Male Fund, was £14,000 ; and the Widows' Fund, £5,350. The permanent income of the Male Fund was now £1,020 ; and the Widows' Fund, £510 10s.

After the last election there were seventy-four male annuitants, of whom eight had since died, and the Committee now propose that twelve should be elected, making seventy-eight on the funds. After the same election, there were thirty-seven Widows, annuitants, and the Committee now proposed to elect eight, making a total of forty-five—in addition to those receiving half of their deceased husbands' annuities." * * * "The Asylum building was in perfect repair. The £50 voted by Grand Lodge for coals, &c., had been dispensed under the direction of Brother Farmfield the Secretary. The Stewards of the late festival had invested in the hands of trustees, £39 13s. 7d., as the basis of an Endowment Fund, for providing additional comforts for the inmates of the Asylum."

The anniversary festival of the girls' school was held on the 8th May. We learn from the speech of the chairman, Br. Lord Leigh, that already seven hundred and forty-one children had been educated in the school ; and though originally they could only receive fifteen, such had been the liberality of the brethren, that they had now eighty in the school. The subscriptions were £2,500. The value of the funded property is large, but we do not know the amount.

The anniversary of the boys' school was held on the 13th March. The number of scholars is not given. In March, 1860, it was sixty-six. The subscription at the festival amounted to £1,564. The funded property is also large, but the amount is not given.

In both these institutions, the children are not only taught but supported, and on leaving school are provided with situations.

Besides the above three special charities, there is a "Fund of Benevolence," amounting to over £20,000, and relief had been granted from this fund in the first three months of this year to the extent of £315. This fund is supported by a tax on every member of the Craft, in the London District, of 4s. per annum, and country districts and military Lodges, of 2s. per annum.

(The amounts above referred to are all sterling.)

We do not feel that any apology is necessary for occupying so much space with the foregoing details. The masonic charities of the Grand Lodge of England are the admiration of the world; £7,100 sterling, given by voluntary contribution in one year, (and this is by no means the largest return, some previous years have gone considerably beyond this sum), besides the annual tax to the General Fund of Benevolence, of from 2s. to 4s., sterling, for every member of every Lodge under its jurisdiction.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

From a circular dated 21st January, 1860, we gather the following:

Grand Officers.—Augustus Frederick, Duke of Leinster, Grand Master; John Fitshenry Townsend, Deputy Grand Master; Earl Donoughmore, Senior Grand Warden; Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Junior Grand Warden; Hon. George Handcock, Grand Secretary; Lucius H. Deering, Deputy Grand Secretary.

The Grand Treasurer shews receipts for year up to 31st Dec., 1859, from Lodges, £1,55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. 8d.; from Chapters, £95 9s.; from Encampments, £17 8s.; making a total of £1,671 18s. 8d.

The expenditure (including charity, £126; payments to Orphan School, £136 11s. 2d.; £400, new 3 per cent. stock, £382 11s. 4d.; amounts to £1,665 15s. 7d.

There had been during the year 1859, new warrants issued, 6; warrants restored, 11; removed, 1; cancelled, 1; suspended, 1.

There are altogether 318 Lodges on the roll.

The receipts for the orphan school, including a balance from 1858, of £32 11s. 7d., and £136 11s. 2d.—from Grand Lodge, were £927 3s. 11d.

Expenditure, including £180 invested in stock, £833 7s. 1d.; balance on hand, £93 16s. 10d. The amount of Government stock is about £1,600.

UNIVERSAL MASONIC CONGRESS, HELD IN PARIS, IN 1856.

The following are the ten propositions so frequently referred to by the American Grand Lodges.

1st This congress will only submit such measures,—few in

number, as bear the character of evident utility; are clearly defined: and in all cases manifest the greatest respect for the accepted and internal customs of each country.

2nd It is proposed to all the Grand Lodges of the globe, that no Diploma shall be given to a brother, who has not attained the degree of Master Mason.

3rd The adoption of a standard form of Diploma, is proposed to all masonic authorities. The Diploma to be in Latin, with a translation in the national language; and to have a testamentary formula, setting forth the desire of the recipient, that after his death, it may be returned to the Lodge from whence it emanated.

4th A permanent commission of five members is hereby constituted. The commission will have its seat at Paris, in the temple of the Grand Orient, it is charged with the duty of forwarding to the various masonic authorities, the propositions and publications of the congress; to keep up its correspondence; to receive all letters, communications or propositions, emanating from Grand Orients or Grand Lodges, or from individual masons, desirous of offering the fruits of their meditations to the congress; in a word, all that may be deemed useful in forwarding its labors. And finally they are to fix the time, and place of the next meeting of the congress.

The Committee is formed of the following illustrious brethren: Chevalier de Rosenthal, for the Netherlands.

Count Donoughmore, for England.

John Dove, for the United States.

Heullant, for France.

Razy, for France.

In case of the inability of any of the above-named brethren to serve, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, or Grand Orient, to which he may belong, will designate his substitute.

5th Masonic authorities, are in future to abandon the practice of constituting Lodges in countries where masonic powers already exist.

Authorities having Lodges in the territories of other powers, should consent to these Lodges passing under the actual authority of the Grand Lodges having jurisdiction over the territory where they are located. The Lodges are to be left to their own discretion, and the authorities of the countries where they are located should treat them with fraternal consideration.

6th Before proceeding to the initiation of a non-resident, inquiry shall be made of the authorities of the country to which the candidate owes allegiance, except in well-authenticated cases of emergency.

7th The Masters of Lodges in conferring the degree of M. M. should invest the candidate with the words, signs and grip, of the Scottish and modern rites.

8th This meeting, considering the apron as the symbol of labor, that it has always been an important symbol in masonry, that it is in general use, proposes to decide, that in all masonic assemblies the apron is indispensable.

9th Convinced of the great utility of a regular and uninterrupted correspondence between the various masonic powers, the Congress invites all masonic authorities regularly to exchange copies of their printed proceedings.

10th The Congress insists upon certain central points in each country for the reception of correspondence, where it could be diffused throughout the jurisdiction.

S. D. FOWLER,

Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

ABSTRACT AND STATISTICS FROM PROCEEDINGS

Prepared by SAMUEL G. RISK, Grand Secretary

Grand Lodges.	Grand Masters.		Grand Secretaries.		Date of Proceedings received & Statistics taken.
	Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	
Alabama	R. H. Ervin.....	Camden.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.....	5 Dee. 1859
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	Little Rock.....	T. D. Merrick.....	Little Rock.....	7 Nov. "
California.....	N. Green Curtis.....	Sacramento.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.....	10 May, "
Connecticut	John C. Blackman.....	Bridgeport.....	Eliphalet G. Storer.....	New Haven.....	11 " "
Delaware	J. R. McFee.....	Georgetown.....	Wm. S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.....	27 June "
Dis. of Columbia	G. C. Whiting.....	Washington.....	J. A. Schwartzman.....	Washington.....	Dec. 1853.
Florida	D. C. Dawkins.....	Greenw'd, w.F	John B. Taylor.....	Tallahassee.....	9 Jan. 1860
Georgia	Wm. S. Rockwell.....	Savannah.....	Simri Rose.....	Macon.....	26 Oct. '58
Illinois	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Aurora.....	H. G. Reynolds.....	Springfield.....	4 " '59
Indiana	Alex. C. Downey.....	Rising Sun.....	Francis King.....	Indianapolis.....	23 May, "
Iowa.....	J. R. Harstock.....	Iowa City.....	Theo. S. Parvin.....	Muscatine.....	7 June, "
Kansas.....	Richard R. Rees.....	Leavenw'th C.	Charles Mundee.....	Ft Leavenw'th	18 Oct. '58
Kentucky	H. T. Wilson.....	Sherburne.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Greensburg.....	11 " "
Louisiana.....	J. O. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.....	Sam. G. Risk.....	New Orleans.....	13 Feb. '60
Maine	Hiram Chase.....	Belfast.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.....	3 May, '59
Maryland	Ant'y Kimmel.....	Frederick.....	Joseph Robinson.....	Baltimore.....	21 Nov. "
Massachusetts	Winslow Lewis.....	Boston.....	Chas. W. Moore.....	Boston.....	27 Dec. '58
Michigan	W. R. Greenly.....	Adrian.....	James Fenton.....	Detroit.....	11 Jan. '60
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.....	Geo. W. Prescott.....	St. Paul.....	25 Oct. '59
Mississippi	David Mitchell.....	Goodman.....	R. W. T. Daniel.....	Jackson.....	17 Jan. "
Missouri	Marcus Boyd.....	Springfield.....	A. O'Sullivan.....	St. Louis.....	23 May "
Nebraska	R. C. Jordan.....	Omaha.....	R. W. Furnas.....	Brownville.....	14 June "
New Hampshire	Moses Paul.....	Dover.....	Horace Chase.....	Hopkinton.....	8 " "
New Jersey	G. S. VanWagoner.....	Patterson.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.....	12 Jan. "
New York	John G. Lewis, Jr.	Pennyan.....	J. M. Austin, M.D.....	N. York City.....	7 June, "
North Carolina	Alex. Martin.....	Wilmington.....	Wm. T. Bain.....	Raleigh.....	6 Dec. '58
Ohio	Hor. M. Stokes.....	Lebanon.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.....	18 Oct. '59
Oregon	Amory Holbrook.....	Oregon City.....	T. Mc. F. Patton.....	Salem.....	18 June "
Pennsylvania	Hy. M. Philips.....	Philadelphia.....	W. H. Adams.....	Philadelphia.....	27 Dec. '58
Rhode Island	Jervis G. Smith.....	Chepachat.....	Thos. A. Doyle.....	Providence.....	24 June '59
South Carolina	Henry Buist.....	Charleston.....	Albert G. Mackey.....	Charleston	16 Nov. '58
Tennessee	John Frizzell.....	Winchester.....	Charles A. Fuller.....	Nashville.....	3 Oct. '59
Texas	James F. Taylor.....	Marshall.....	A. S. Ruthven.....	Galveston	23 June "
Vermont	Philip C. Tucker.....	Vergennes	J. B. Hollenbeck.....	Burlington	12 Jan. "
Virginia	John R. McDaniel.....	Lynchburg	John Dove	Richmond	12 Dec. "
Wisconsin	Luther M. Tracy.....	Milwaukee	James B. Kellogg.....	Milwaukee	14 Jane "
Washington Ter	James Biles.....	Olympia	T. M. Reed.....	Olympia	5 Sept. "
Totals.....					

OF GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Where Held.	When Organized.	Convention. Where held.	Lodges in Convention Lodges Enrolled.	Lodg's m'g ^{ng} Returns.	Members Returned.	Initiations.	Affiliations.	Dismissions.	Deaths.	Suspens'n's.	Expulsions.	Grand Lodge Dues.
Montgomery..	14 June '21	Cahawba .. .	9 264	236.	8468	398	351	782	102	33	31	\$ 3,892.00
Little Rock ..	22 Feb. '32	Little Rock ..	4 127	96	3816	459	179	68	76	34	17	2,510.00
Sacramento ..	11 Apr '50	San Francisco ..	3 123	123	4727	811	438	768	35	12	16	7,959.00
Hartford	8 July 1789	New Haven ..	12 57	56	5224	532	33	72	59	5	6	418.00
Wilmington ..	6 Jun 1804	Wilmington ..	5 12	12	505	57	9	30	8	1	..	219.00
Washington ..	11 Dec.'10	Washington ..	5 11	11	683	132	20	33	9	6	..	593.00
Tallahassee ..	5 July, '30	Tallahassee ..	3 39	31	1682	214	..	6	29	3	3	1,571.00
Macon.....	16 Dec 1786	Savannah ..	.. 203	188	12310	1247	322	644	81	305	60	9,392.00
Springfield....	6 Apr. '40	Jacksonville ..	5 321	316	12053	1913	589	712	117	216	82	8,175.00
Indianapolis ..	12 Jan. '18	Madison ..	6 252	249	9382	1278	347	668	105	291	52	8,202.00
Davenport....	8 " '44	Iowa City ..	4 112	131	4577	592	316	332	38	70	49	2,700.00
Leavenw'th C.	17 Mar. '56	Leavenworth ..	3 9	8	280	94	38	24	3	13	..	140.00
Lexington.....	16 Oct. 1800	Lexington ..	5 308	295	11269	1215	..	..	126	207	36	10,544.00
New Orleans ..	11 July '19	New Orleans ..	5 111	107	4661	631	324	281	100	9	12	6,315.00
Portland	1 June '01	Portland ..	24 91	91	3762	668	..	..	58	30	9	909.00
Baltimore.....	17 Ap. 1787	Baltimore ..	5 38	36	1983	102	..	48	10	3	1	1,106.00
Boston.....	30 July '33	Boston ..	3 110	110	6741	1188	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detroit.....	28 Jun 1826	Detroit ..	4 115	114	5516	955	..	226	62	154	28	2,299.00
St. Paul.....	23 Feb. '53	St. Paul ..	3 30	20	873	84	..	..	3	..	..	437.00
Jackson.....	27 July '18	Natchez ..	3 214	196	7592	937	335	685	129	329	21	9,022.00
St. Lewis	23 Apr. '21	St. Louis ..	3 189	165	6916	959	316	538	98	70	31	7,051.00
Bellevue	23 Sep. '57	Omaha City ..	3 6	6	158	..	..	17	..	1	..	230.00
Concord.....	8 July 1789	Portsmouth ..	3 42	38	2039	326	..	..	..	..	..	1,358.00
Trenton.....	18 Dec. '86	N. Brunswick ..	.. 52	52	2492	301	..	89	27	43	2	1,310.00
New York City	2 " " 82	N. York City ..	8 429	412	28270	3920	604	890	264	108	31	13,709.00
Raleigh	14 Jan. '71	Newborne ..	.. 130	113	5742	445	86	206	105	25	18	1,816.00
Columbus	4 " 1808	Chillicothe ..	6 285	273	12866	1544	423	699	125	55	55	6,290.00
Engene City ..	16 Aug. '51	Oregon City ..	3 26	21	623	109	37	35	5	4	1	\$53.00
Philadelphia ..	20 Jun 1764	Philadelphia ..	13 161	..	11823	1623	..	..	..	..	..	17,500.00
Providence ..	27 " '91	Newport ..	2 16	16	1391	169	13	1	23	..	1	444.00
Charleston ..	1 Jan. '87	Charleston ..	5 77	71	2600	..	..	..	..	2	2	2,235.00
Nashville	14 Oct. 1814	Knoxville ..	7 213	199	9147	1171	..	..	143	..	39	3,636.00
Crockett	20 Dec. '37	Houston ..	3 211	194	7160	912	451	478	89	88	19	7,244.00
Burlington	14 Oct. 1794	Rutland ..	5 48	48	2410	..	..	31	21	1	4	676.00
Richmond	6 May. '77	Williamsburg ..	5 178	148	6167	..	..	..	70	86	17	1,564.00
Milwaukee	18 Dec 1843	Madison ..	3 96	95	3363	673	146	300	28	167	14	2,337.00
Olympia	9 " '58	Olympia ..	4 4	4	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4736	4281	209671	25662	5377	8562	2148	2371	657	144,686.00

RETURN OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, RENDERED 24th JUNE, 1861.

Lodges marked thus () hold their installation of officers on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist; all others on that of St. John the Baptist.*

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
	*Antiquity Lodge . . .	Montreal . . .	First Thursday	W Br R M Scholes . .	Br A A Troitier
1	*Provost	Dunham . . .	Tuesday preceding full moon	" W M Pattison . .	" John B Seymour
2	Niagara	Niagara . . .	Wednesday on or before full moon	" " Edw'd Thompson	" Edw'd Thompson
3	*St. John's	Kingston . . .	First Thursday	" " H G Voigt	" H G Voigt
4	*Dorchester	St. John's . . .	First Thursday	" " Isaac Pruyne	" Isaac Pruyne
5	*Sussex	Brookville . . .	Wednesday on or preceding f. m.	" " Fred G Dickinson	" Fred G Dickinson
6	Barton	Hamilton . . .	Second Wednesday	" " Thomas Cannon	" Thomas Cannon
7	Union	Grimsby . . .	Thursday on or before full moon	" " Charles Magill	" Charles Magill
8	*Nelson	Henryville . . .	Third Tuesday	" " W F Biggar . .	" James Richmond
9	*Union	Napanee . . .	First Friday before full moon	" " H E Warner . .	" T C Brownjohn
10	*Norfolk	Simcoe . . .	Thursday on or before full moon	" " Benj C Davy . .	" William Morgan
11	*Moir	Belleville . . .	Wednesday on or preceding full m.	" " Dan'l Matthews	" Amos S Merrill
12	*Golden Rule	Stanstead . . .	Tuesday on or before full moon	" " E J Sisson . . .	" James A Fraser
13	Western Light	Bolton . . .	Wednesday on or before full moon	" " H J Martin . .	" C H Katham
14	*True Briton's	Peterborough . . .	First Monday	" " George Miller . .	" Thos C Starratt
15	St. George's	St Catharines . . .	Tuesday on or before full moon	" " Wm J Morris . .	" J G Cormack
16	St. Andrew's	Toronto . . .	Second Thursday	" " A Henderson . .	" William H Read
17	St. John's	Cobourg . . .	Monday on or before full moon	" " W F McMaster . .	" James Bain
18	*Prince Edward's	Picton . . .	Thursday preceding full moon	" " Wm H Floyd . .	" J T M Burnsides
19	*St. George's	Montreal . . .	Third Thursday	" " Wm Smeaton . .	" Thomas Shannon
20	*St. John's	London . . .	Second Tuesday	" " A W Orlivie . .	" J G Thompson
21	*Zotland	Montreal . . .	Second Thursday	" " Thos T Irving . .	" J D Sharman
22	King Solomon	Toronto . . .	Second Thursday	" " W A Ebovey . .	" Abn Hoffnung
23	*Richmond Hill	Richmond Hill . . .	Thursday preceding full moon	" " Oliver Gable . .	" C W Bunting
24	*St. Francis	Smith's Falls . . .	Friday on or before full moon	" " D Bridgeford . .	" John Harrington
25	*Ionic	Toronto . . .	First Tuesday	" " J F Jonkius . .	" Stewart Moag
26	(*Ontario	Port Hope . . .	Thursday on or before full moon	" " W G Clewett . .	" W J Barnes
				" " H V Sanders . .	" J McCarty

27	*Srijet Observance	Hamilton	Third Tuesday.....	W.Br.J M Rogerson Br. Alexander Turner
28	*Mount Zion	Kemptville	Wednesday preceding full moon	" Robert Leslie..." William Laing
29	*United	Brighton	Thursday before full moon	" Amos Fife..." Augustus Castle
30	*Composite	Whithy	First Thursday	" Wm McCabe..." J H Greenwood
31	Jerusalem	Bowmanville	Wednesday before full moon	" George Smart..." James T Steele
32	*Amity	Dumnyville	Wednesday after full moon	" Josiah Frink..." Jabez Amsden
33	Wellington	Guelph	First Wednesday	" Wm Hayward..." W H Mills
34	*Thistle	Amliesterburg	Tuesday before full moon	" Wm Bungey..." M J Salmoni
35	St John's	Cayuga	Tuesday before full moon	" Wm Musson..." C Beard
36	Welland	Fonthill	Thursday on or before full moon	" Isaac P Willson..." Jos W Stone
37	*King Hiram	Ingersoll	First and Third Tuesday	" Rich Chambers..." Richard Wright
38	*Trent	Trenton	Tuesday before full moon	" J Marsh..." R H Ryan
39	*Mount Zion	Brooklyn	Tuesday on or preceding full moon	" George B Mott..." James Muir
40	*St John's	Hamilton	Third Thursday	" Thos McCracken..." J W Dingwall
41	St George's	Kingsville	Thursday on or before full moon	" Wm J Malott..." Jasper Golden
42	*St George's	London	First Wednesday	" Thomas Mahan..." J Midgeley
43	King Solomon's	Woodstock	Tuesday on or before full moon	" A M'Clenehan..." C L Phelps
44	*St Thomas	St Thomas	First Thursday	" Geo W Morgan..." Oliver J Boggs
45	Brant	Brantford	Tuesday before full moon	" D Curtis, jun'r..." E F Large
46	*Wellington	Chatham	Monday on or before full moon	" C J S Askin..." Wm H Nelson
47	*Great Western	Windsor	Thursday on or before full moon	" A K Dewson..." Thomas Boddy
48	*Madoc	Madoc	Tuesday before full moon	" Charles S Agar..." James Bell
49	*Harington	Quebec	The last Thursday	" Wm Sweetman..." L C Bailey
50	*Consecon	Consecon	Friday preceding full moon	" J R Bailey..." J R Bailey
51	*Corinthian	Grahamville	Tuesday on or before full moon	" Cliris Burnell..." Thomas Phillips
52	Wellington	Dunnville	Monday preceding full moon	" Wm Braund..." Wm A McCREA
53	*Shefford	Waterloo	First Monday	" J B Lay..." John Erskine
54	*Vaughan	Maple	Tuesday on or after full moon	" Joseph Ingram..." Malcolm Wilkie
55	*Mirickville	Mirickville	Tuesday after full moon	" W R Mirick..." Robert Gwynne
56	Victoria	Port Sarnia	Tuesday on or before full moon	" T Blair Pardee..." Hugo M Grant
57	*Harmony	Binbrook	Monday after full moon	" William Brown..." Andrew Wilson
58	*Doric	Ottawa	First Wednesday	" Thomas Storey..." W M Grant
59	*Corinthian	Ottawa	Third Thursday	" W B Gallwey..." F Scholfield

Returns of Subordinate Lodges—Continued.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD	SIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
60	*Hoyle	La Cole	Second Tuesday	W. Br. W. H. Weldon Bi.	P D Hyndman
61	Acacia	Hamilton	Third Friday	" F. J. Rastrick,	Thomas B. Harris
62	*St. Andrew's	Caledonia	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Z. B. Clowde,	" Norris Humphrey
63	Simcoe	Simeon	Tuesday on or before full moon	" G. W. Matheson	" Thos G. Matheson
64	*Khwinning	London	Third Thursday	" J. H. Plock,	" W. G. Chambers
65	*Reholoan	Toronto	First Thursday	" D. Thurson,	"
66	*Durham	Newcastle	Tuesday on or before full moon	" Jno A. Gairdner	" D. McNaughton
67	*St. Francis	Richmond	First Thursday	" G. H. Napier,	" John S. Graham
68	*St. John's	Ingersoll	First Thursday	" R. A. Woodcock	" Harry Hearn
69	Stirling	Stirling	Thursday after full moon	" Wm. Baker,	" John M. Ward
70	*King	King	Friday on or before full moon	" Isaac Dennis,	" Robert Scott
71	*Victoria	Sherbrooke	Second Monday	" Geo H. Borlase	" A. de Beaumont
72	*Alma	Galt	Third Tuesday	" John Davidson	" Chas F. Durand
73	*St. James's	St. Mary's	First Monday	" J. J. Melongall	" W. T. Hutton
74	*St. James's	Maitland	Monday on or after full moon	" G. C. Longley,	" Wm. Harvey
75	St. John's	Toronto	First Monday	" A. Degraissi,	" J. D. Thomson
76	*Oxford	Woodstock	Second Wednesday	" Jordan Charles	" Wm. Dorgan
77	*Panthal Brothren	Oakwood	Wednesday before full moon	" Thomas Monk,	" Thos. Bedil
78	*King Huron	Tillsonburgh	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Peter Taylor,	" Lachlan McLean
79	Simcoe	Bradford	Thursday after full moon	" J. W. H. Wilson	" David Thompson
80	Albion	Newbury	First Tuesday	" C. J. Campbell	" Andrew Wilson
81	*St. John's	Delaware	First Tuesday	" Wm Livingston	" C. J. Ladd
82	St. John's	Paris	First Tuesday	" Wesley Howell	" D. R. Dickson
83	Beaver	Stratroy	First Friday after full moon	" John Manning,	" E. H. Smith
84	*Clinton	Clinton	Wednesday on or after full moon	" Russel H. Read	" George Brown
85	Rising Sun	Farmersville	Thursday nearest full moon	" A. A. Chamberlin	" Walter Beauty
86	*Wilson	Toronto	Third Tuesday	" Isaac B. Taylor	" R. J. Knoball
87	Markham Union	Markham	Tuesday on or before full moon	" D. McMurchy,	" James J. Barker
88	St. George's	Owen Sound	Wednesday on or before full moon	" John G. Francis	"

89	*King Hirum.....	Lindsay	First Tuesday	W. Br. Wm McDonnell Br
90	*Manilo.....	Collingwood	Thursday on or after full moon	" Wm Northup
91	*Golborne.....	Golborne	Wednesday after full moon	" James S Strong
92	Cataraqni	Kingston	Second Wednesday	" John V. Noel
93	*Northern Light.....	Kineardine	Thursday on or after full moon	" C R Barker
94	*St. Mark's.....	Port Stanley	Second Tuesday	" Sam'l Shepard
95	Ridout	Ottorville	Thursday on or before full moon	" Charles Lewis
96	*Corinthian	Barrie	Friday preceding full moon	" C B Chambers
97	*Sharon	Sharon	First Tuesday	" E J Walker
98	True Blue	Albion	Friday on or before full moon	" Wm Simpson
99	*Tuscan	Newmarket	Second Wednesday	" John Gilmour
100	Valley	Dundas	First Wednesday	" William Trem
101	*Corinthian	Peterboro	Wednesday on or preceding f. moon	" T. Robertson
102	Mount Brydges	Mt Brydges	Third Monday	" T. White, Jim'r
103	*Maple Leaf	St Catharines	Thursday on or after full moon	" W S Conger
104	St. John's	Norwichville	Wednesday on or before full moon	(not working)
105	St. Mark's	Drum'ondville	Tuesday on or before full moon	" E Goodman
106	*Burford	Burford	Wednesday before full moon	" Abr'm P. Miller
107	St. Paul's	Lambeth	Second Wednesday	" Jas McGlashon
108	Blenheim	Drumbo	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Charles Treble
109	Albion	Sydenham	Tuesday after full moon	" W M Whithead
110	*Central	Prescott	Wednesday before full moon	" C P Burch
111	*Morpeth	Morpeth	Second Thursday	" Jas W Crimklaw
112	Maitland	Goderich	Second Tuesday	" S D Brown
113	*Wilson	Waterford	Wednesday on or before full moon	" James McKenzie
114	*Hope	Port Hope	First Thursday	" Sam'l Campbell
115	*Ivy	Smithville	Tuesday after full moon	" Geo Twomley
116	*Cassia	Sylvan	Monday on or before full moon	" Wm H'y Smith
117	*Stanbridge	Stanbridge	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Andw Heyward
118	Union	Lloydftown	Monday on or before full moon	" P D Bissell
119	Maple Leaf	Bath	Monday before full moon	" M C Cameron
120	Warren	Fingal	Second Thursday	" Jonath'n D Black
121	*Dorie	Brantford	Friday on or preceding full moon	" David Tisdale

Returns of Subordinate Lodges—Continued.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	SIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
122	*Renfrew	Renfrew . . .	Tuesday nearest full moon	W.B. Munro, jun	Jas G Cranston
123	*The Belleville . . .	Belleville . . .	First Thursday	"	C H Lay
124	*Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal . . .	Second Monday	"	Thomas Taylor
125	*Cornwall	Cornwall . . .	Monday after full moon	"	n C Poole
126	*Golden Rule . . .	Campbellford . .	Tuesday after full moon	"	John McLellan
127	Frank	Frankford . . .	Monday before full moon	"	E Phelps ..
128	*Pembroke	Pembroke . . .	Tuesday before full moon	"	Geo S Graham ..
129	The Rising Sun . . .	Aurora	Friday on or after full moon	"	James P Moffat ..
130	*Yama-ka	Grainy	Wednesday before full moon	"	George Graham ..
131	*St. Lawrence . . .	Southampton . .	Tuesday on or after full moon	"	J G Whitcomb ..
132	*Sweet Home . . .	N. Hamburgh . .	Thursday after full moon	"	F H L Staunton ..
133	*Lebanon Forest . .	Franeeston . . .	Monday on or before full moon	"	Robert Reed ..
134	*Shawneegan	Three Rivers . .	Second Wednesday	"	Wm R Plum ..
135	*St. Clair	Milton	Thursday on or before full moon	"	John Allechin ..
136	Richardson	Cashel	Wednesday on or before full moon	"	Wm Diamond ..
137	*Pythagoras	Meaford	Friday on or after full moon	"	James Leynar ..
138	Aylmer	Aylmer C E . .	Second Thursday	"	G W Lawler ..
139	Lebanon	Oshawa	First Tuesday	"	James Hegar ..
140	Malahide	Aylmer C W . .	Wednesday on or after full moon	"	Wm Panton ..
141	Tudor	Mitchell	Tuesday on or before full moon	"	Benj Bowman ..
142	Excelsior	Morrisburgh . .	Thursday on or before full moon	"	W K Henderson ..
143	Friendly Brothers . .	Iroquois	Wednesday before full moon	"	Robt II Foster ..
144	Tecumseh	Stratford	Thursday on or before full moon	"	Levi R Church ..
145	J. B. Hall	Millbrook	Third Tuesday	"	S B Fairbanks ..
146	Prince of Wales . . .	Newburg	Wednesday before full moon	"	John Campbell ..
147	Mississippi	Almonte	Friday on or before full moon	"	Gust R Jervis ..
148	Civil Service	Seat of Gov't . .	Second Tuesday	"	A Macdonell ..
149	Erie	Port Dover . . .	Monday on or before full moon	"	A Worthington ..
150	Hastings	Hastings	Thursday on or before full moon	"	John Dutton ..
151	The Grand River . .	Berlin	Tuesday or before full moon	"	James Norris ..
				"	E H Coleman ..
				"	Wm Mostyn ..
				"	J H Rowan ..
				"	J W Powell ..
				"	R P Hurlbut ..
				"	W D Perine ..

" Henry Jackson

Charles M Smith

Expulsions by Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM GEORGE BARTELS, Union Lodge, No. 9, Napanee—
Gross Immorality. Supposed to be in California.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Wilson Lodge, No. 86, Toronto—*U.M.C.*



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1861

BROCK UNIVERSITY

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